THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,613. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—THIRD PAGE—First, second and third columns.
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BILLIARDS—SEVENTH PAGE—Third column.
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BROOKLYN BOARD—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—THIRD PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
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PERSONAL.

A.—WAS IST DAS? WAS IST DAS? WHO KNOWS was ist das?

A.—GRAND DUTCHESS BALL.—WILL THE LADY who refused to dance or give address to gentleman who handed her programme and pencil favor him by addressing STRANGER, box 111 Uptown Branch Herald office, 1,246 Broadway?

BROTHER CHARLIE—YOU AND ALL OTHER GOOD Masons can find an interesting Masonic Department in the SUNDAY ERA.

DEAR NELL—LETTER RECEIVED, WITH THANKS. Please do not disappoint me to-day, for I must correct several erroneous impressions. 12 o'clock M. YOUR GEORGE.

ENID—YOURS RECEIVED; NOT FORGOTTEN, BUT more prudent and very busy; don't forget the cypher. ARTHUR "REX."

GEORGE—I WILL OPEN ELK HALF, NO. 5 WAVERley place, to-night. Come, with the boys. BEN WHIPEMAN.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF R. HARRY LOVELL, killed by the recent Hudson River Railroad disaster. Had private papers deposited in some bank safe or with some gentleman in New York city. Any information concerning the same will be gratefully received by LYDIA A. LOVELL, box 44 Post office, Providence, R. I.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MICHAEL MURREY, of the parish of Ocuavass, county Leitrim, Ireland. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, Catharine Murrey, 138 Mill street, Paterson, N. J.

INFORMATION WANTED—BY PATRICK TIGHE, OF his cousins, Patrick, John and Peter Reynolds; also of their sister Catharine; natives of Kells, county Meath, Ireland; men are horseshoers by trade. Any information concerning their whereabouts will be thankfully received by PATRICK TIGHE, 33 Joralemon street, Brooklyn.

IF ERNST SPECHT, TAILOR, WHO CAME FROM SAXony to New York in 1869, should see this advertisement, he will oblige by writing to FREDERICK KESNER, First Cavalry Band, Benicia Barracks, California.

IF D. B. WILL SEND HIS ADDRESS TO A. R., 108 Fourth avenue, it may be of a benefit to him.

JOHN D. COX—IF YOU OR ANY OTHER MAN WISH to make exchanges, such as may be desirable, you can have them advertised free of charge in the SUNDAY ERA. See the "Exchange Department" in that paper.

JENNIE—YOU OUGHT TO READ THE BALL REports, society and fashion items in the SUNDAY ERA. Also, lots of good stories.

J. E.—RECEIVED NOTE AND CONTENTS, $25.

LYLE—REGRETS HAVING RECEIVED NOTHING prior to 25th. Favor him with an opportunity and send particulars.

M. B. C. CLAIRE.—LETTER RECEIVED. WHEN will I see you? Eighth street and Theatre. Answer immediately. ARTHUR.

RECEIVED OF A. B. C., SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS ($600). L——D.

S.—E.—NOT FORGOTTEN. WRITE SOON, WITH ALL particulars, to 2,421 B street, Philadelphia.

SNIFFEY.—"JOHN THE COUNT" IS NOT A RELATIVE of the "Baron D." Write me care of Uptown Branch Herald office, 1,246 Broadway. SEALSKIN JOHNNY.

VENUS—IF YOU LOVE ME, TRY HARD TO SEE ME again this morning, at 11. JUPITER.

YONKERS.—EACH WORD WAS A TREASURE. LET not this cup of happiness pass from us. RIVERDALE.

5 O'CLOCK STATEN ISLAND BOAT.—THURSDAY, Friday and long, long days ago. If my admiration be too bold my misfortune, the want of a mutual friend needs must pardon it. "Then art so near and yet so far." Dare you trust me? Address consedingly FAITHFUL WILLIS, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—PHALON'S NEW PERFUME,
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
For sale by all druggists.

A SPECIALTY.—400 SILK HATS BLAZE AWAY! We sell by the case, dozen or single Hat; Broadway styles at about half Broadway prices. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 12 Cortlandt street. No charge for cases or cartage. One price only.

A.—MINER & STEVENS WOULD INFORM THEIR friends and patrons that, owing to the fire at their carriage manufactory on the night of February 28, the manufacturing and repairing will be suspended for a short time. Will resume work at an early day. We have at our Warerooms, 356 Broadway, a very large assortment of pleasure Vehicles, of the latest spring styles.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED AGAINST receiving or negotiating Certificates Nos. 2,457, 3,638, 1,634, 2,775, 2,128, each for 100 shares of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, the transfer of which has been stopped. CLOSSON & HAYS, No. 5 Broad st.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD Life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 37 Liberty street.

A WHOLE FUNERAL FOR $8.—CONSISTS OF COFfin for adult, hearse and one carriage; $25; at BURKE & MOORHOUSE'S, 527 Bowery, near Second street, New York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Satchels at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 590 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling at 20 per cent below Broadway prices. V. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT LEWIN.

AN EXHIBITION OF A PORTABLE FIRE ESCAPE Ladder will take place at LEGGETT & STORMS' Hotel, Saturday, 12 o'clock sharp. The public are invited. LUCKENBACH & CO.

A.—A. "WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY." W. H. GERKEN & CO., Managers.
CLASS 202—DRAWN AT 12 M., MARCH 3, 1871.
71, 65, 1, 78, 40, 49, 52, 20, 8, 30, 32, 69, 73.
CLASS 203—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., MARCH 3, 1871.
2, 45, 16, 21, 55, 20, 28, 35, 37, 52, 15, 18.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers, 949 Greenwich street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, ROCKAways, top and open Wagons, top and open Phaetons, Gigs, &c.; Harness from $15 up; Saddles and Bridles, Blankets, Robes, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A CLOSE QUARTER COACH FOR $125; THREE light Road Wagons, some horse extension top Barouche, Track, Sulkey; all at bargains. MIX'S Carriage Factory, 1,402 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND Wagons, top and no top; also Curtain Coach, good order, Express Wagons, Rockaways and Slow Springs, Harness, &c. WM. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

BAY HORSE (17 HANDS HIGH) AND A COAL CART will be sold at a low price. Apply in coal yard 754 Washington street.

CAR, CARRIAGE, TRUNK AND BAG MANUFACTURERS.—Heavy Canvas, French Pebble Goat Skins, Buffalo and fancy Robes, Carpets, Matting, blue, colored and white Cloths, cheap. 103 Chambers street.

COUPE ROCKAWAY.—FOR SALE A VERY ELEGANT and almost new coupe Rockaway; has been used but a few times; solid partition in the front, and pole and shafts. Apply at private stable, 126 West 17th street.

CORBETT & CO., CARRIAGE BUILDERS, 122, 124 AND 126 West Twenty-fifth street, offer a variety of second hand Carriages at low figures.

COUPE WANTED.—SMALL PFGNT, IN FIRST RATE order; made by Brewster & Co., or Wood Bros. & Co. Address E. Y. Z., St. Cloud Hotel.

CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE FOR SALE—IN PERFECT order, all through; Lawrence, maker; also a large sorrel Horse, fit for any use. 247 West Twelfth street, near Greenwich avenue.

FAST HORSES WANTED—A PAIR THAT TROT IN 2:40, or one that can trot in 2:30, in exchange for a valuable piece of Real Estate, near Canal street and Broadway. Address A. T. J., box 1,150 Post office.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE 229 EAST FIFTYthird street, near Third avenue, two Trotting Horses, Victoria, Top Wagon, Light Wagon, &c. No jockeys need apply.

FOR SALE—TOP WAGON, NEARLY NEW; PERFECT condition; city make; price $200; at Fleetwood Park Stable, 105 West Fortieth street.

FOR SALE—TRUCKING BUSINESS, CONSISTING OF three Horses, three Trucks, Harness and all belonging to the business. WM. SEAMAN, Fox 8, 11 and 13 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH 2:40 CHESTNUT SORrel Horse, market like Dexter, 16 hands, 8 years; warranted sound for no fault; can be seen on the road every afternoon or at private stable 148 Mercer street and Washington place. For pedigree, &c., inquire of owner, 34 Liberty street, room No. 4.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND BAROUCHE, NEWLY done up, cheap; one second hand shifting top Wagon, square box; one road Wagon, side spring, quite light, and one new top Wagon; all best of makers; and some second hand Carriages, cheap. Inquire of GEORGE BAY, 228 East Twenty-fifth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C.; FURniture moved, city or country; Furniture packed, shipped. Office 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. A. F. & G. BURNHAM.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS. SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 129—MARCH 3, 1871.
15, 75, 45, 26, 23, 38, 7, 49, 31, 67, 34, 17, 6, 36, 74.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 102—MARCH 3, 1871.
70, 63, 59, 10, 66, 12, 74, 18, 51, 47, 39, 50.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 205—MARCH 3, 1871.
2, 68, 70, 63, 25, 17, 53, 43, 58, 47, 46, 36, 71, 66, 5.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 206—MARCH 3, 1871.
27, 64, 50, 26, 55, 23, 46, 75, 74, 54, 8, 3.
Box 4,969 Post office. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW YORK COLLEGE OF Dentistry, Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Saturday evening, March 4, 1871, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

FOR MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES AND TAN USE Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.—The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the skin. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS 205—FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.
9, 68, 70, 63, 25, 17, 53, 43, 58, 47, 46, 36, 71, 66, 5.
CLASS 206—MARCH 3, 1871.
27, 64, 50, 26, 55, 23, 46, 75, 74, 54, 8, 3.
JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 194 Broadway, New York, up stairs, room No. 4.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 205—MARCH 3.
9, 68, 70, 63, 25, 17, 53, 43, 58, 47, 46, 36, 71, 66, 5.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 206.
27, 64, 50, 26, 55, 23, 46, 75, 74, 54, 8, 3.
BALEY & CO., Brokers, Old established office, 174 Broadway.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY DRS. MANN & COLVIN, room 116 Astor House, New York. No money received until a permanent cure is effected. Ladies and children treated at their residences.

STAMMERING.
Dr. WESTON still at the St. Nicholas effecting many cures among our best known citizens. Refers, by permission, proprietors of the hotel. Parlor No. 9.

THE FARRAGUT MONUMENT.
OFFICE FARRAGUT MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,
New York, March 4, 1871.
Subscriptions to the monument to be erected in this city to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut will be received, in any sums not exceeding $100, by any of the following members of the executive committee:
Moses H. Grinnell, Naval Office.
A. Oakey Hall, Mayor's Office.
Benjamin H. Field, 127 Water street.
S. R. Stringham, U. S. N., Brooklyn.
Reuben W. Hoover, 50 Wall street.
Irwin McDowell, U. S. A., 27 Houston street.
Lloyd Aspinwall, 51 South street.
Silvanus J. Macy, 189 Front street.
Charles H. Marshall, 38 Burling slip.
Samuel Wetmore, 59 Pine street.
William T. Hoppin, 61 Pine street.
John A. Dix, 187 Fulton street.
John J. Cisco, Treasurer, 59 Wall street.
James E. Montgomery, Secretary, 128 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Neptune Submarine Company will be held at the office, 154 South street, on Monday, 6th March, at 11 o'clock.

WAR 1812.—PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS AND Widows collected at old agency, No. 2 New Chambers street. Also Bounties, under all acts relating to the war of 1861. Soldiers enlisted between May 4 and July 22, 1861, now entitled to bounty. C. W. SMITH.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF THOROUGHLY BROKEN Pointers and Setters, Setter Pups, Esquimaux Pups, Italian Hound, finest in the country. H. GARDNER, 52 Thompson street.

GOLDEN, SILVER AND ENGLISH PHEASANTS, live California and common Quails, Piping Bullfinches and a large variety of other Fancy and Singing Birds at CHARLES REICHE & BROTHERS' Bird Store, 65 Chatham street, between North William and Chambers streets.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

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AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every Horse sold under warrantee.
A LARGE DRIVING RING
in the Mart for showing Horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the Horse line.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
The highbred and celebrated five mile bay trotting Gelding, John Stuart Mill, formerly the Noe colt, sired by Royal George, out of the Jamas mare; is 15¼ high, 15¾ in harness, 7 years old; as game, prompt, stylish and handy a driver as can be found; trotted at Lockport, when five years old, in 2:31, and since won a five mile race, with the greatest ease, in 14:31, beating the Spencer mare and Genesee Maid; has great powers of endurance, and for fine appearance, gait and bottom has few superiors; was raised in Allegany county; is a great pole horse; is afraid of nothing; can be driven by a lady; does not pull or fret, and is warranted sound and kind, without vice or trick.
Extra fine and superior closely matched pair of gentleman's roadsters, roan Geldings, so nearly alike that they can hardly be distinguished apart, 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old; as handy a pair of drivers as can be found in the State; very sharp all day roadsters; great style and action; afraid of nothing; gentle for lady to drive; are gaited and drive alike, and are warranted sound and kind, without a trick or fault.
Handsome, highbred and fast blood bay Gelding, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, fine, stylish and handy driver; can trot close to three minutes, and that all day; is elegant under saddle; afraid of nothing; no vice or tricks; gentle for lady or child to drive, and warranted sound and kind; has been owned by one gentleman for the past two years and is now sold for want of use.
One elegant three spring Doctor's Phaeton, made by Peter Dubois' Son; has been used twice, cost $500 and is as good as new.
Depot, Express and Business Wagons.
Top and no top Road Wagons, best builders.
New and second hand Harness, Horse Clothing, Robes, Whips, Halters, &c.
Fine brown Gelding, 15¾ high, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; good free driver, suited for any purpose.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

AT WITTY'S, 653 BROADWAY.—PRICES DOWN.—Great reduction.—Carriages and Harness, new and second hand, all styles, at great bargains. Assortment Pony Phaetons and Coupe Depot Wagons.

ALDERNEY (JERSEY) CATTLE, half colored, black points, deep milking strains, for sale at stable 652 Fifth avenue. Address F., box 1,465 Post office, New York.

A PARIS COUPE, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS; ALSO C spring Park Phaeton, with single and double Harness. Private stable, 115 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A COUPE ROCKAWAY, USED ONLY TWO WEEKS, cost $750, will be sold for $450; first class maker. Address W. B., box 564 Post office, New York.

ARMY HARNESS, FARM CARTS, McCLELLAN SADdles, Mule Collars, Harness, Tents, Canvas Pandins, Waterproof Truck Horse Covers, Government Blankets, new, $2 50. W. A. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

ASSORTMENT FOUR AND SIX SEAT ROCKAWAYS: Park Fouy and Doctor Phaetons; Depot and Road Wagons, Harness, Sleighs, &c. No Broadway expenses or profits. Second hand Carriages. TAYLOR, 59 Cedar street.

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HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S PRIVATE COUPE, NEW; Phaeton, Sleigh, Horses, Robes and Blankets to be sold cheap. Inquire at stable No. 150 West Thirty-first street, or address "K," box 4,380 Post office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS, separately or together. Apply at corner of Twenty-ninth street and First avenue, in the liquor store.

PRIVATE STABLE 148 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET to rent; price $500. Apply to coachman.

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE.—ADDRESS JAMES HAWKINS, Katonah, Harlem Railroad, New York.

TO RENT—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 235 NINTH street; rent $750. TURNER & KIRKLAND, Attorneys, 21 Nassau street.

WANTED—A TEAM OF HORSES, DARK IN COLOR; must be young, sound and kind; suitable for family use. Any one wishing to dispose of such a team, at low figures, will address, stating price and particulars, G. C. F., Herald office.

WANTED.—A TEAM OF HORSES, ABOUT 15½ HANDS, for a farm; bay, or black, or sorrel. Must be sound and a moderate price. Address FARMER, box 103 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BLOOD BAY MARE OF style and fine action, well broken to double and single harness, about fifteen hands or an inch over, capable of trotting in 2:50, sound and kind. A line addressed to JUDGE, Herald office, stating particulars, will meet with attention.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PAIR OF NICE PONIES, about 12 or 13 hands "tor high," suitable for riding or driving; 14½ or 15 hand ponies need not apply. Address PONIES, box 141 Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY LOANED PROMPLY AT 7 PER CENT, IN sums to suit, on New York city real estate. Mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—EXECUTORS' FUNDS TO LOAN.—ONE SUM OF $100,000 and one of $50,000; also $600,000 to loan, in sums to suit, or to buy mortgages. C. J. CLARKE, 203 Broadway.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard street, London.
Bills of Exchange
on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Commercial Credits, Cable Transfers, Circular Letters for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.
We allow
interest upon deposits of coin and currency, and checks on us pass through the Clearing House.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
20 Wall street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in this city, Brooklyn and New Jersey, in sums to suit; also to buy, good first and second mortgages. DICKENSON & HAYES, 81 Cedar street.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT—ALSO SECond Mortgages bought for ready cash if on good and desirable property. Only principals dealt with. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE (large and small sums); Mortgages cashed promptly. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 2 Pine street.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSE OF
BRELAZ, ART & CO.,
121 REGENT STREET, W.,
LONDON.

THE NOTE BROKERAGE BUSINESS OF E. L. MOSS, deceased, will be continued by JOHN MOSS, Jr., 236 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE COUpons due March 1, 1871, on the Income Bonds of this company, will be paid at their office, 45 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., 30 Broad street, New York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WANTED—A GOOD $3,000 SECOND MORTGAGE ON city property; also $1,000 and $5,000 mortgages wanted; money immediately. THOMAS CUMMINS, 27 New Chambers street.

$5,000 WANTED—BY A MERCHANT WHO WILL give full security and $5 per day for the use of above amount for three months. Address MERCHANT, Herald office.

$5,000 WANTED—IN A TWO YEARS ESTABlished business; liberal interest can be paid; a good investment; give time and place for an interview. Address MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

$12,000 TO PURCHASE SHORT TIME SECOND Mortgages of small amounts at discount. Address EXECUTOR, box 1,216 New York Post office.

$40,000 WANTED.—TEN PER CENT (WHICH IS legal in Washington) will be paid; security on improved real estate worth $60,000. The amount will be paid back in from one to ten years, in equal yearly payments, with interest semi-annually. Address H. O. H., 1,101 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS IMproved City Property, in sums to suit. A. G. LOOMIS & CO., 1,354 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county; First Bonds and Mortgages only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A DIAMOND RING. ADDRESS, WITH DEscription, B. A., Herald office.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING BANK OF ENGLAND Notes were lost in London on the 5th February, 1870:—Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 22, 1868, Nos. 82,605, 82,606, 82,607, 82,608, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 24, 1868, No. 59,438.
Three of £500 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22, 418, 20,991, 20,592.
One of £200, dated August 11, 1869, No. 29,773.
One of £100, dated September 10, 1869, No. 66,693.
Four of £50 each, dated December 9, 1869, Nos. 26,518, 16,555, 31,571, 13,163.
Two of £20 each, dated December 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 99,140.
One of £10, dated October 6, 1869, No. 69,534.
Payment of the above notes has been stopped at the Bank of England, but a reward will be paid by the undersigned for the return of the whole or any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 56 South street.

LOST.—IF THE RUSSIA POCKETBOOK PICKED UP in the drawing room car, Seneca, on Thursday evening is restored to its owner at 455 Broadway, the reward shall be liberal. If the finder is in need of funds the currency may be retained; but please restore the pocketbook and railroad tickets by mail or otherwise, and oblige CARTER.

LOST—MARCH 2, A SMALL DIAMOND CLUSTER PIN, with Guard Chain attached; valued as a keepsake. The finder will receive more than he can get for it from any other source and no questions asked by calling on J. MONROE TAYLOR, 112 Liberty street, New York.

LOST.—ON THE EVENING OF THE 2D INSTANT, between No. 150 and Union square, on Broadway, by a lady, a gold Oval Locket, and round Elastic Chain or Necklace. The locket has a miniature likeness of her husband; supposed to have been lost or taken from her person in getting in or out of a Broadway stage, or in a street car at Union square. The finder will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked by leaving or sending the same to World Mutual Life Insurance Company's office, No. 160 Broadway.

LOST—A MOSS AGATE SLEEVE BUTTON. THE FINder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it with GEO. W. DAY, 1,145 Broadway.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, A LARGE BREAST pin, with likeness of deceased relatives. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 759 Broadway, Stuyvesant House, parlor No. 2.

LOST—ON GOING FROM NINETEENTH STREET VIA Broadway to Thirty-seventh street, on Tuesday night, a carved Coral Ear Drop, with Pendants. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at 58 West Thirty-seventh st.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDland Dog; answers to the name of Rover. Apply at private stable No. 1 East Thirty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue.

$10 REWARD.—LOST IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF Union square, a Roman Gold Brooch. Whoever will return the same to the Lenox House, 72 Fifth avenue, will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FEBRUARY 28, A LARGE, black Newfoundland Dog, on Third avenue, near Thirty-first street; has white spot on breast with plain leather collar; weighs about 80 pounds and answers to the name of Jack. The above reward will be paid the finder by leaving him at 110 East Thirty-fifth street.

$25 REWARD.—WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN to No. 339 Canal street, New York, of Leather Satchel, Overcoat and Silk Umbrella, taken by mistake from drawing room car of New York and New Haven Railroad, yesterday, and no questions asked.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, A DOUBLE-CASED GOLD Watch (Tobias maker), in a Twenty-seventh street stage, from Hudson River depot to Astor House on Thursday evening, at about 10 o'clock. If returned to cashier, Astor House, by Tuesday next, the above reward will be paid and no questions asked.

$300 REWARD.—LOST, MONDAY EVENING, either in New York Restaurant or going to or on East Thirteenth street, a Diamond Brooch; 13 large stones; centre one surrounded by smaller ones. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by returning it to L. WALCOTT, No. 8 Nelson place.

INSTRUCTION.

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A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO instruct in German and on the piano, will give lessons in exchange for board and room. Address Miss L. O. H., box 144 Uptown Branch Herald office.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, IN classes and private lessons, under Professor FARNAIN, teacher at the University of New York. At home from 4 to 5, 23 East Seventeenth street, on Union square.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 185 BOWERY, is now more largely patronized than at any former period since its organization in 1852. Nine teachers give thorough and practical instruction in Business Affairs, English Branches, Mathematics, Languages, Shorthand, Drawing, Telegraphy, &c. Open day and evening. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP IN A commercial college; salary $1,000 per year and increased if satisfactory is given. Address PRINCIPAL, No. 1,215 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Parfumeuse Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the Bath.
Eau de Cologne (extraordinary specialty).

DRY GOODS.

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AT R. H. MACY'S.

At R. H. MACY'S.

Continued attractions at Macy's.

Continued attractions at Macy's.

Having largely increased our stock of

White Goods,

White Goods,

we are now enabled to duplicate these goods, for which there was such a great demand last week, and are prepared to offer to our customers

More of those

More of those

Victoria Lawns, at 17 cents.

More of those
Dotted Swiss Muslins at 19 cents.

More of those
Fine Striped Marseilles at 23 cents.

More of those
Counterpanes at $2 67.

More of those
All Linen full size Napkins at 38 cents per dozen.

We have also a fine assortment of
Ladies' Linen and

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Sole Lessee & Manager, AUGUSTIN DALY. EVERY NIGHT at 8 and SATURDAY MATINEE, the brilliant, contemporaneous, local comedy, entitled SARATOGA.

"SARATOGA" crowds the theatre at every performance. Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, &c.; Mr. James Lewis, D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, Parkes, Whiting, Devere.

75 TIMES OF the most amusing and successful American Comedy since "Our American Cousin," Presented with magnificent scenery, the costliest fashionable dresses and new music.

"SARATOGA" EVERY EVENING, until further notice, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½. All previous postponed for the present. Seats and boxes secured 12 days in advance.

THE HERALD SAYS:—"Were a stranger of refinement coming to New York to ask us where he would probably feel most at home and happiest for an evening, without great exertion or excitement, we should say unhesitatingly at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, seeing SARATOGA.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE. THEATRE COMIQUE. BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS. BUTLER & GILMORE.....MANAGERS. MONSTER BILL OF ATTRACTION. TWO PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. MATINEES MATINEE MATINEE. MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE. MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE. AT 2½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY. ALL THE GREAT PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE AND THE ENTIRE ETHIOPIAN DEPARTMENT. 168 different act's nightly. See small bills. Afternoon, doors open at 1; curtain rises at 2½. Evening performance at 7½. Seats reserved in advance. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

BOWERY THEATRE. EIGHTEENTH NIGHT OF MR. J. C. CAMPBELL and the great Drama of POMP. POMP. J. C. CAMPBELL. POMP. POMP. SHOUTS OF DELIGHT. HOUSES JAMMED. RAISING OF THE WIND.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. IMMENSE SUCCESS and 561 and 562 performances. MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8, of the BLACK CROOK. DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW GRAND BALLET, THE DEMON'S REVEL, with its new and elegant costumes, wonderful and startling effects, beautiful and original music, and embracing in its performance the entire ballet force of this establishment. ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS AND THE GREAT SKATERS. MONS. SIEGRIST and his TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS, aged 3 and 4 years, in their FAMOUS SCENA DE SALON. THE CELEBRATED RIZARELLI BROTHERS, the greatest gymnasts of the world, with all the superb scenery, brilliant effects, magnificent tableaux.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN. BLACK CROOK MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 1½. BLACK CROOK MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 1½. BLACK CROOK MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 1½. Reserved Seats, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES—Stadt Theatre to-night. In consequence of the great success attending the performances of DIE GRILLE, (Fanchon), the Grisach, and at the universally expressed desire of again witnessing Mme. SEEBACH as FANCHON, the management announce DIE GRILLE for the last time to-night. SEEBACH as FANCHON, VENUTA as FADETTE. The extensive preparations for ISABELLA ORSINI are completed and this celebrated drama will be produced next Monday and Tuesday evenings.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, between Sixth and Seventh ave., near Booth's theatre. FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK. Children half price to the Matinee at 2 o'clock.

MATINEE	DAN BRYANT TO-DAY.	AT TWO.
MATINEE	DAN BRYANT TO-DAY.	AT TWO.
MATINEE	COCO.	AT TWO.
MATINEE	COCO.	AT TWO.
MATINEE	COCO.	AT TWO.
MATINEE	COCO.	AT TWO.
MATINEE	COCO.	AT TWO.
MATINEE	THE MONKEY	AT TWO.
MATINEE	OF THE PERIOD	AT TWO.

McAn'rews, Dave Reed, Tommy Sally, Brockway, NELSE SEYMOUR, LITTLE MAC, DAN BRYANT, Stanley, D'Alberter, Dempsey, Norman, Foster, Jackson. The Brilliant Vocalists to-day, at 2 o'clock. DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS TO-DAY, AT 2.

MR. WEHLI'S COMPOSITIONS—"SILVER BELLS," "Sleigh Ride," "Marche de Nuit," "Sans Souci," "Home, Sweet Home" (left hand), and "Marche des Amazones," as played by him with great success; also Kriehel's "Boston Dip Waltzes" and "Brigands' Lancers," 50c. each. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

LAST WEEK OF DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND, APOLLO HALL. Last Matinee on Saturday, March 4, at 2½. Every evening at 8. Admission 25c. and 50c.

MONTE CRISTO. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M., AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

PIANOFORTES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A STEINWAY PIANO AT A SACRIFICE.—A SEVEN octave overstrung bass, carved legs, rosewood Pianoforte, good as new, for $200. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A BRILLIANT TONED PIANOFORTE, $100; A MAGnificent 7½ octave; all modern improvements, carved legs, overstrung bass, full iron plate, in use six months; sacrifice for cash. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A BRILLIANT TONED ROSEWOOD FOUR ROUND corner Pianoforte, cost $700, will be sold for $275; satin brocatel Parlor Suits for $150, one do., $80. Residence 13 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, CELEbrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $850, for $250; Drawing Room Furniture, covered brocatel; Etageres, Cabinet Tables, Chandeliers, Mirrors, Paintings, Statuary, Carpets, Curtains, Silverware, Chinaware, Glassware, Linen, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture; a sacrifice. Property of family leaving city. 36 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 OCTAVE, OVERSTRUNG bass, cost $900, for less than half. Sacrifice 97 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRILL'S, No. 8 Union square (4th Fourth avenue).

A LADY WILL DISPOSE OF A BEAUTIFUL ROSEwood seven octave Pianoforte, Steel and Cover, less than half its original price; modern improvements; carved case and legs; fully warranted. 29 Third st.

A SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO for sale cheap; best city maker, carved legs, overstrung, patent agraffe, warranted. Inquire at 239 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

A BRILLIANT TONED PIANOFORTE, $150; A MAGnificent 7½ octave, all modern improvements; carved legs, overstrung bass, full iron plate; in use six months; sacrifice for cash. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

BARGAINS.—THE EXCELLENT PIANOS, SQUARE and upright, made by CHICKERING, at moderate prices, and rented. Steinway Piano, $200. Piano at $125, $150, $175, $200, $275, $300. 101 Fourth avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. CHICKERING & SON.

ELEGANT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, CELEbrated maker, $150; magnificent carved leg and overstrung, with every improvement; great bargain. Please examine. JAMES GORDON, 135 Street, 1st street, near Bloomingdale.

J. & C. FISCHER PIANOS—THE BEST AND MOST reliable Pianos made, with all modern improvements; warranted. Factory and warerooms, 365 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS, OF NEW AND most beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL CARVED AND gilded Parlor Suit, made to order for $675, for $275; one do. for $150; one do. $85; one walnut reps Suit, $40; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, from $35; Velvet, Brussels Carpets, from 50 cents; Pianofortes, Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains; Dining Furniture, at great sacrifice for cash. Private residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, POMPADOUR style, covered French satin brocatel, cost $850, for $175; one do., $35; Etageres, marqueterie buhl de rose Cabinets, rosewood Pianofortes, Paintings, Bronzes, Chandeliers, Mirrors, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Silverware, Chinaware, Cutlery, sacrifice. Property family leaving city. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 48 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH.—A MAGNIFICENT Parlor Suit, fourteen pieces, cost $700, for $195; one do., $300 reps suits, $60; Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut from $30; Velvet and Brussels Carpets from 50 cents a yard; also Dining Room, Bureau and Kitchen Furniture in lots to suit purchasers. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street near Sixth avenue.

THREE PARLOR BED COMBINES ELEGANCE AND utility; a handsome ornament by day, a luxurious bed at night; perfect ventilation; toilet conveniences complete, and the only parlor bed that has the celebrated perfect Empire mirror. FRIEST & PARKER, 107 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'TARRELL'S Warerooms, 59 Sixth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A FAMILY DECLINING housekeeping will dispose of the entire furniture of a house at a great sacrifice. For particulars address R., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Glen Cove or Sands Point, by a gentleman and wife; farm house preferred; 16th of June next; be comfortable, and not include "chills and fever." Address, with references, D., Herald office.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—WINTER PRICES TO MAY 1; favorable arrangements for the season; so locality or house in the vicinity of New York offers equal attractions; furniture new, steam heating, coal free; forty minutes from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad; six minutes' walk from Montclair station; thirty trains daily; summer rates, six months, 29 cents per day. C. FITZ-EGBERGER, Proprietor, South Orange, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH and LAST WEEK of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU. LAST RICHELIEU MATINEE On SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT in his masterly impersonation of KING JAMES V., in the Rev. James White's play of THE KING OF THE COMMONS. Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway. MONDAY, MARCH 6, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BENEDICK in MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL. ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 6, Shakspeare's exquisite comedy of "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING," which will be presented for twelve times only, with MR. EDWIN BOOTH as "BENEDICK" (for the first time in New York). MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as "DON PEDRO," and MR. J. H. McVICKER, who has been specially engaged for the character of "DOGBERRY," AND AN EFFICIENT CAST. Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c. Box Sheet now open.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, LAST NIGHT OF LAURA KEENE. LAURA KEENE. LAURA KEENE IN HUNTED DOWN. HUNTED DOWN. MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. MONDAY, MARCH 6, FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK AND CONFINCED SUCCESS of the BICHELIEU. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, CONTINUED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Seats secured six days in advance. In active preparation, a totally original drama, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. Augustin Daly.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. SATURDAY, MARCH 4. MATINEE TO-DAY AT TWO O'CLOCK. RICHELIEU. G. L. RICHELIEU.....FOX. OF THE PERIOD. LAST MATINEES.

WALLACK'S. NOVELTY AND VARIETY. THIS (SATURDAY) MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M., A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT (second time), ROMANCE AND REALITY. MONDAY, MARCH 6—Last time of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP. TUESDAY, MARCH 7—In consequence of applications at the box office and to accommodate the numbers who could not gain admittance at its last representation, "OURS" will be repeated. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8—Third time, ROMANCE AND REALITY. THURSDAY, MARCH 9—(In response to numbrous inquiries) THE SERIOUS FAMILY. FRIDAY, MARCH 10—(Last time) MONEY. Mr. Wallack has the pleasure to announce that MRS. CLARA JENNINGS is engaged, and due notice will be given of her appearance. Robertson's last comedy—BIRTH—in preparation.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. THURSDAY, MARCH 9, MR. LESTER WALLACK in Robertson's great Military Drama, OURS.

WALLACK'S. March 4, 1871, FIRST MATINEE OF A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Box book open.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.	THE FEMALE MINSTRELS. THE FEMALE MINSTRELS. BEAUTIFUL SNOW. BEAUTIFUL SNOW. FAST GIRLS' FROLIC. FAST GIRLS' FROLIC. AN IMMENSE BILL.

EXTRA NOTICE—On Monday next, first appearance of the Wonder of the World—the largest man living—the famed Giant, COL. ROUTH GOSHEN (height 8 feet, weight 840 pounds), who will appear in song and burlesque.

OLYMPIC MATINEE. RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. MONTE CRISTO.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Brevoort Hall, 151 East 5th st. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening.

ACADEMY OF DANCING. LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue. Reservoir square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 and 8 P. M.

LOAN OFFICES.

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AT 54 GREAT JONES STREET—MONEY TO LOAN ON Diamonds, Watches, Silks, Velvets, Furs, Pianos, &c. N. B.—Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 54 Great Jones st.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbroker's Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

A. T. J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 539 BROADWAY—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos; business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español bien.

AT PIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 836 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 468 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. The same bought at their full value.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 357 AND 359 GRAND street—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same. S. J. DELAN.

A.—AT 775—$75,000—UTMOST VALUE PAID FOR Diamonds, Precious Stones, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cassels' Ball Shawls, Silks, Laces, Valuables, &c., or advances made on the same. J. H. BABBINGER, 775 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances thereon on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. LAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Large Assorted Pledges for sale. A. C. BERTS.

MACHINERY.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

AT WILLARD'S MACHINERY DEPOT, 45 DEY street.—1 2420, 1 1420, 1 1220, 1 1020 Stationary Engines; 10 and 12-horse Portables, Gear Cutters, Milling Machines, Lathes, Shafting and Pulleys.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE 25 HORSE POWER BEAM Steam Engine in good order; also Boilers. Will be exchanged for a Lathe and Planer. For particulars apply to HENRY SEYMOUR & CO., 32 Beekman street, New York.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Send for a circular. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt and 33, 35 and 37 Liberty street.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER COMPLETE, SIX horse, will be sold cheap, as we have no use for it after this week. New running at 261 Pearl street.

STEAM ENGINES—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, TWO Engines, each of eight horse power, with or without boilers, in good running order, at the Union India Rubber Company's Works, Fourth avenue and 12th street.

STEAM ENGINES, MACHINISTS' AND BOILER MAKERS' Tools, will be sold cheap at the South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, corner of Imlay and Summit streets, Brooklyn. Call or send for catalogue.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE. GLOBE THEATRE. 728 BROADWAY. GRAND ALL LILLA and ZOE. FAMILY THE LILLA and ZOE. MATINEE MAMMOTH LILLA and ZOE. at TROUPE NELSON and SONS. the APTEAR NELSON and SONS. GLOBE at the NELSON and SONS. to-day, MATINEE. NELSON and SONS. MATINEE. MATINEE. at MATINEE. MASTER BARNEY AND S. RICKEY in the laughable sketch, entitled BAD WHISKEY. BAD WHISKEY. Miss Bessie Sudlow. Wesner Sisters. Hart, Ryman, Collins and Oakes, Miles, Morris, Cole and MISS CLARA BURTON, all at the GLOBE MATINEE. Concluding with the new and original drama by G. L. Stoute, entitled AFTER THE WAR, or the OLD PLANTATION, introducing the wonderful FIRE SCENE. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES FISK, JR.....Proprietor. TO-DAY AT 2, LAST TIME. TO-DAY AT 7, LAST TIME. TO-DAY AT 7, LAST TIME. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.....ELISE PERSINI. TO-NIGHT AT 8, LAST TIME. TO-NIGHT AT 8, LAST TIME. TO-NIGHT AT 8, LAST TIME. LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE.....MARIE AIMEE. MONDAY, POSITIVELY, LES GEORGIENNES. Seats secured at box office from 8 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. Also at Schirmer's 701 Broadway and Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. NOTICE. In consequence of the vast preparations for the initial representation of Offenbach's great work, LES GEORGIENNES, on Monday evening, March 6, it will be impossible to give the USUAL MATINEE TO-DAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. ANNOUNCEMENT. After months of preparation Offenbach's greatest work, LES GEORGIENNES, will positively be produced on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, with all the original music, new scenery, dresses, appointments, armors, &c., &c. TREBLE CHORUS, FEMALE DRUM CORPS, AMAZONIAN evolutions and marches, &c., by ONE HUNDRED beautiful young ladies, and cast to the full strength of the company. AIMEE as FEROSA. PERSINI as NANI. BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Second week of the popular actor, Mr. E. EDDY. SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871. LAST MATINEE of MONTE CRISTO. LAST NIGHT of MONTE CRISTO, with Mr. E. EDDY as EDMUND DANTES. MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2 P. M. EVENING, at 8 P. M. MONDAY, MARCH 6, First production of the sensational Drama, entitled DEAD HEART, in which Mr. E. EDDY will appear.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. EVERY EVENING, SARATOGA, with Miss MINNIE CONWAY and a great cast. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2, SARATOGA MATINEE.

NEW YORK CIRCUS—FOURTEENTH STREET. L. B. LENT.....Director. GRAND FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2½. NIGHT AT 8. THE LAUGHABLE EQUESTRIAN COMICALITY, BILLY BURTON, introducing the COMIC PERFORMING HORSES AND HIGHLY TRAINED PONIES. MLLE. JEANETTE LEESLER, The Graceful Tight rope Artiste. EQUESTRIAN FAT MEN OF GEORGE DONALD. THE GREAT BARE-BACK, SOMERSET RIDER. GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON will, upon her return from her brilliant triumphs East and West, make her reappearance in New York at STEINWAY HALL ON OR ABOUT THE 13TH OF MARCH. Further particulars will be shortly announced.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY. The original and far-famed BIRCH, WADDOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Wambold's beautiful Ballad, entitled "God Bless the Little Church Around the Corner." CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY WEEK. Billy Birch, Charley Backus, W. Bernard, Billy West, Rollin Howard, Johnny Queen, Billy Emmett, J. F. Oberist, W. Dwyer, C. Templeton, G. W. Rockefeller, IN NEW ACTS, THE INFLTABLE BRIGANDS. Seats secured six days in advance.

HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. THE ONLY LEON as MARGUERITE in LE PETIT FAUST. THE ONLY LEON in MOET AND CHANDON. and HUNKI DORI.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE. THE FINEST IN THE WORLD. NONE TO EQUAL IT. SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL. "INSTRUCTIVE, AMUSING, SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC." Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

DITSON & CO.'S $1 EDITION OF STANDARD OPERAS, Unparalleled for Cheapness and Beauty. LARGEST SIZED PAGE, with full Vocal and Pianoforte Score, including Recitatives with English and Italian words. Now ready, Ernani, Trovatore, Lucia, Faust, Traviata, Sonnambula, Norma, Lucrezia Borgia, Martha, Price of each, $1. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. (Established 1853.) We are fearfully and wonderfully made. The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY CONCERT. SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MISS C. L. KELLOGG. Grand Orchestra of One Hundred Performers. HERR CARL BERGMANN.....Conductor. GEO. T. STRONG, President. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

EUTERPE SOCIETY. SECOND POPULAR CONCERT. SATURDAY, March 4, at 8 P. M., ASSOCIATION HALL, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, with a splendid programme. Tickets 50c., for sale at music stores.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS' FIFTH CONCERT FOR THE ORPHEONIST FREE CHOIR SCHOOLS at No. 4 Winthrop place, Greene street, this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at APOLLO HALL, assisted by MRS. SARAH BEVAN, Soprano; MME. G. CHEVALLIER, Mezzo; MR. H. EUGENE CLARK, Tenor; MR. W. DRESSLER, Conductor, and CHORUS OF ORPHEONISTS. Tickets, $1, sold at Ditson's, 711 Broadway. J. E. CONGER, Agent.

U. C. HILL TESTIMONIAL CONCERT. Academy of Music, Saturday evening, March 18. THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON. Particulars in future advertisements.

E. EDDY AT WOOD'S MUSEUM. MONTE CRISTO. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT.

POPULAR LECTURES TO BE HELD AT THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGER (Mercer street, between Clinton place and Waverley place) by the REV. DR. DEEMS. Tuesday, March 7. Subject—COURTING AND MARRYING. Tuesday, March 14. Subject—PROVERBS NOT SOLOMON'S. Tuesday, March 21. Subject—A PLEA FOR THE MONEY MAKERS. Tickets for the course $1; single tickets 50c. To be had at the Broadway music stores, at the principal hotels and at the Central office, 248 Canal street; also at the door each evening. Doors open at 7 P. M.; Lecture commences at 8 P. M.

LAST MATINEE TO-DAY OF MONTE CRISTO. Mr. E. EDDY AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED RICHELIEU.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—SOMERVILLE ART Gallery, 23 Fifth avenue, open day and evening; will be sold on Tuesday evening, March 7.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, AT 8 P. M. Cards of admission can be held Mr. Trenor, at his rooms, LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH AVENUE.

G. L. FOX, RICHELIEU.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. 280 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN. Open 10 to 5.

RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD MATINEE.

THE PAVILION, 638 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets.—Every evening, Vocal and Instrumental Concerts. Admission free. Restaurant all day. L. A. STEIN.

MUSICAL.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A FIRST CLASS TENOR WANTED—FOR A LEADING Episcopal church, in Brooklyn; good salary. Address ORGANIST, Post office, Brooklyn.

A SOPRANO AND TENOR, FAVORABLY KNOWN, will make an engagement from May 1, in city or near by. Address CHORISTER, box 133 Herald office.

SINGING LESSONS—BY A COMPETENT PROFESSOR, at pupils' residences; method easy and rapid; Italian and English; terms moderate. Address, with residence, FIETRI, 1246 Broadway.

WANTED—A CHORISTER IN A METHODIST church, located in Brooklyn. Address R. J. W., box 1,563 New York Post office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

$3 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS; $12 TO $15 per week for Rooms en suite; Table Board $6 per week. Whitney House, Broadway, corner of Twelfth street.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—A pleasant Room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at moderate price, with first class Board.

5TH AVENUE, 251, SECOND DOOR BELOW THIRTY-fourth street.—A fine Front Room and Bedroom, on fourth floor, to rent, with Board. Also, one Single Room. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 154, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET. Furnished Rooms to let, with attendance, heat and gas; breakfast if required. Terms reasonable.

$6 AND $7.—(NEW NO.) 126 BLEECKER STREET.—Furnished Rooms for single gentlemen, with Board; also large Rooms for families. Table Board $4 50 per week.

$6 TO $10.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class French table, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 53 Bond street.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, SECOND DOOR from Fifth avenue.—An entire floor to let, together or separately, with or without private table. Also a large Room on the fourth floor.

42 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—A furnished Room to let, with Board, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Several pleasant Single Rooms to let, with Board; central and delightful location. First class references given.

57 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Broadway.—A pleasant, well furnished Room, suitable for one or two, with Board; also table accommodations for one or two. References.

72 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms, one suit on first floor, with Board, for families and single gentlemen. French, German and Spanish spoken.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board, in social private family, where every comfort can be had; single and connecting Rooms.

132 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Two handsomely furnished Rooms, for one or two gentlemen, with or without Board; reference.

140 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Third and Fourth avenues.—Apartments—Rooms to let, with Board. French house.

141 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms to let, with Board, on second and third floors. No moving. References exchanged.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with good Board, a nice front Room and Bedroom; southern exposure; terms moderate; no moving 1st of May; house and neighborhood first class.

237 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—SUNNY AND handsomely furnished front and adjoining Bedroom, with Board. References. Moderate terms.

312 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A Hall Room to let, with or without Board; private family.

412 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, SECOND FLOOR.—Wanted, four respectable girls to Board in a private family; also day boarders.

1,257 BROADWAY.—FIRST CLASS FURNISHED Rooms for families. Also large hall Rooms for gentlemen. Meals a la carte or by the week; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ON WEST FIFTY-first street, near Fifth avenue, will accommodate a lady and gentleman with first class Board and Rooms. Address COMFORT, station D.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO TWO GENtlemen a third story front Room, with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sundays, for $16; without meals $8. Twenty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue. Address J. J. E., box 5,240 Post office.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN—NEAR FIFTIETH ST. Address, with particulars, E. J. K., box 152 Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN the vicinity of Forty-second street, will be permanent for the summer; terms not to exceed $8 per week. Address R. G., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A CENTRAL location; at moderate prices. References exchanged. Address box No. 1, 844 West Thirty-second street, with full particulars.

THREE ADULTS WANT BOARD IN A QUIET PRIvate family or would hire a Floor; terms must be very moderate. Address, with particulars, COMFORT, 254 Broadway, room No. 2.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, between Twelfth and Twenty-sixth streets and near Broadway, for gentleman and wife, with Board for the lady only; or one or more furnished Rooms, with conveniences and privileges of housekeeping; boarding house keepers will please not answer. Address, stating terms, location, &c., C. T., box 184 Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

TO LET.—TO A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT BOARD, ON Brooklyn Heights, a large, airy, handsome, furnished Room; house brown stone; price of room per week $6. Address PRIVATE HOUSE, Brooklyn Post office.

HOTELS.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, Twenty-second street and Broadway, Madison Park Hotel.—Table and accommodations first class; terms moderate; references required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 93 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 25 to $4 per week; 50c. and 60c. per night; for gentlemen only.

PICKWICK HOUSE, 147 AND 149 CEDAR STREET, convenient to New Jersey ferries. Single Rooms, 25c., 35c. and 50c. Meals at all hours. Board and Lodging $1 per day.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER CANAL STREET AND Bowery (new house), on European plan.—Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

SWIFT'S HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND EIGHTH street.—On European plan. Rooms, 50c., 75c. to $2 50 per day; $3 to $12 per week. House open all night.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, 732 BROADWAY, IS OPEN under new management, for the reception of permanent and transient guests; Rooms with or without Board and good attendance, at moderate rates; location unsurpassed.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co. expired this day by its own limitation. Either George H. Kennedy or William J. Hutchinson will act in liquidation. KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO. New York, February 28, 1871. No. 40 WALL

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 63

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ROMANCE AND REALITY. Matinee—A MORNING CALL, &c.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA PERICHOLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE Broadway.—THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMP—RAISING THE WIND.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA. Matinee at 1½.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—SEEBACH IN DIE GEILLE.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—AFTER THE WAR. Matinee at 2½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—KING JAMES V. Matinee—RICHELIEU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

MRS. F. B CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SARATOGA. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—MISS KEE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

APOLLO HALL, corner 25th street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Saturday, March 4, 1871.

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8—Poor Paris: Scenes in the Streets After the Elections; Prussian Lancers Riding Down Helpless People—Austria: False Security of the Hapsburgs—Formidable European Coalition—The Marble Cathedral—Marketmen's Proposal—A Sad Story—Educational Matters—Proceedings in the Courts.
9—Courts (continued from Eighth Page)—Shaarl Zedek—Slavery and Quackery—The Foundling Asylum—Trafficking in Female Chastity—Champagne and Cigars—Financial and Commercial Reports—The New Government Loan—The Late New Hamburg Disaster—Singular Drowning Case.
10—News from Washington—The Custom House Report—The Joint High Commission—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

WALL STREET paid no attention yesterday to the increase of the rate of discount by the Bank of England, while our cable reports show that the screw thus applied in the London market produced the astonishing result of sending American securities up three-quarters per cent.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE REPORT.—Senator Patterson's committee have submitted a report of their investigation of the general order and cartage business and other matters in the New York Custom House. The report, which will be found in another column, is somewhat voluminous; but it will be found of great interest not only to our merchants and importers but to the general reader.

LITTLE SPRAGUE, of "Little Rhody," has vindicated himself completely from the malicious charges brought against him of aiding the rebels by unlawful traffic in cotton during the war. We never doubted that the Labor Reform giant would come out as right as a trivet. He is not likely to have aided the rebels much by trading with them, for when he drives a bargain the other party generally get the worst of it.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was suggested by Tom Fields in the Assembly yesterday as one of our legal holidays, along with the glorious Fourth and Washington's Birthday and New Year's. The question now arises, Are we all Irish in this country, or are there any native Americans left among us? We don't believe that St. Patrick's Day is a "legal holiday" even in Ireland itself.

THE FORMAL PRESENTATION of the Japanese ambassador to the President and his recognition as a resident minister at Washington complete the scheme which has happily been progressing for some time—even preceding Mr. Burlingame's mission—to unite in social and commercial bonds the vast Eastern regions of Asia with ourselves. The numbers of young Japanese students who have come here of late to learn something of our institutions prove that the government of Japan is in earnest when it claims to admire our civilization.

CHRISTINE NILSSON.—The Swedish nightingale, having travelled on the wing through so many of the Western cities, is about to return here, and resume her concerts in Steinway Hall on the 13th inst. We shall be glad to welcome her back, and are only sorry that she cannot take her place in Italian opera. Nilsson will, perhaps, be welcomed all the more because her Western experience, while it was successful in a remarkable degree, put her precious health for a little time in peril. She is now, however, in the full enjoyment of that greatest of gifts, and will come back to us with her voice, her beauty and her exquisite grace all the better for her tour toward the Occident.

The New Congress—The Administration and the Next Presidency.

The Forty first Congress of the United States of America goes out to-day at noon, and the Forty-second Congress, with a large attendance of the members in both houses, immediately takes its place. With the present lull in European affairs, from the restoration of peace between France and Germany, we may, therefore, profitably turn our attention from the discussion of European topics in this article to the important political consequences depending upon this new American Congress and the administration of General Grant in reference to our next year's Presidential election. Down to our late Southern rebellion—excepting in England, with her hypocrisies on the slavery question—the election of our President every four years was hardly a matter of greater interest or significance in Europe than the ups and downs of the annual revolutions in Mexico; but since the suppression of our great pro-slavery rebellion, and with the reconstruction of the Union upon the broad and strong foundations of universal liberty and equal rights, the United States have become a great power among the nations, and the movements and probabilities of our political parties in reference to the Presidential succession, from our financial and commercial relations with Europe, and from our "manifest destiny" on this Continent, are calculated to attract the attention of statesmen, churchmen, politicians, financiers and merchants throughout the civilized world.

This new Congress marks a significant change in the relative strength of the two great parties in the House of Representatives. The two-thirds vote, and more, which the republicans have held in that body since the accidental promotion of Andy Johnson to the White House down to this day, has disappeared, and now stands reduced to some thirty odd majority on a full vote. The republican party in Congress, on the one hand, in parliamentary tactics, is thus in many things made subject to the vote of the democratic minority, and in all things it is brought within reach of the President's veto. These are wholesome checks and balances. But it was perhaps well for the country that, under Johnson's administration, the republican party held a two-thirds vote in both houses; for otherwise, in the conflict between "my policy" and the policy of Congress on Southern reconstruction, this business might have been not only still unsettled, but in the worst and most mischievous state of confusion at the present day.

But, Southern reconstruction and the negro question being finally adjusted, the country, under what we may call a new constitution, enters upon a new career, and new issues are taking the place of old issues, and upon these new questions coming into the foreground the Presidential election of 1872 will be determined. The new Congress and the administration upon these new questions may do much to strengthen and consolidate the republican party on the one hand, or to distract and disorganize it on the other. The late Congress, in the all-important matter of lessening our burden of taxations, internal and external, has failed to meet just expectations, and especially upon the bill repealing the odious and superfluous income tax. The game of "thimblerig," by which that bill was defeated between the two houses at the late session, cannot be played by this Congress with impunity. This tax must be abolished, for, if not, the payers of its assessments will know the reason why. We adhere, moreover, to the opinion that unless this Congress in good season shall cut down our internal revenue and tariff taxes to an extent which will give a sensible and grateful relief to the country the people will provide a decisive remedy in the elections for the next Congress.

The President and his Secretary of the Treasury, upon that beautiful idea of hurrying up the redemption of the national debt at the rate of over a hundred millions a year, have been doing wonderful things. But the taxpaying people have been seized with another idea, quite as brilliant as the first, and it is this—that the present generation, after bearing all the other trials, self-denials and heavy sacrifices of the late terrible war for the Union, have the right to transfer a portion of this debt to the generation that is to follow. The administration, therefore, is called upon to tack ship upon this question, and a fine opportunity is offered to General Grant in a reconstruction of his Cabinet. It was given out as by authority from Washington several weeks ago that, with the meeting of the new Congress in March, there would be a Cabinet reorganization, and that this reorganization would certainly embrace a new Secretary of State, a new Secretary of the Treasury, a new Secretary of the Navy and a new Postmaster General. But upon this proposition the intervention of the Joint High Commission may have changed the mind of the President; and yet a new Cabinet in full accord, and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the new Congress, is a measure which cannot be wisely abandoned by General Grant.

With the lessening of our burden of national taxations, as suggested, the country, in our domestic affairs, does not ask for much beyond the careful system of economy and retrenchment pursued by the government. Compared with the lavish extravagances of Tammany Hall the collections and expenditures of General Grant's administration give us a wonderful exhibit of old-fashioned honesty in square accounts of value received for moneys expended; but, nevertheless, the country is needlessly taxed, under existing circumstances, to the extent of nearly a hundred millions on account of the national debt. Let the proper remedy be applied here, and the financial policy of the administration in other respects will pass through the public ordeal even of a Presidential campaign. Let the people be substantially relieved in the matter of their taxes, and the opposition politicians will be powerless against the administration and the party representing it.

Upon our foreign relations General Grant has two, yes, three, big irons in the fire—the Joint High Commission, the St. Domingo annexation and the Darien ship canal scheme. The Joint High Commission promises a satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims, of the question of the Northeastern fisheries, the St. Lawrence navigation disputes and of all other existing difficulties between England and the United States. Let this promise be fulfilled, and it will be a crown of glory to General Grant's administration; but should this promise fail it will be a crown of thorns to all concerned. The St. Domingo annexation scheme, from the reports of the exploring expedition so far received, looks well, barring those jobs of the speculators in the real estate of the island, and barring the warlike preparations of the black republic of Hayti. But those jobs can be cut down to a fair margin, and those warlike Africans of Hayti can be quieted with a little "backsheesh." With these points adjusted, the annexation of the whole island of St. Domingo, in connection with the Darien ship canal, becomes a desideratum the importance of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. We can hardly doubt that Commander Selfridge has solved the problem of an isthmus canal in the route discovered between the Gulf of Darien and the Gulf of St. Miguel. If so, the canal will soon follow, and then the value of St. Domingo as a half-way house to the commerce of the United States, and as a watch house and outpost for our navy, will be beyond all price. Here, again, is a fine prospect for a great hit to General Grant in the coming Presidential election.

The two Houses, with the organization of the new Congress to-day, will, of course, inform the President, as usual, of the fact, and that they are organized and in session, and ready to receive any communication he may have to make. In reply he may say that he has nothing special to submit; but he may also send up an important message. In any event, we think it probable that his desire will be communicated to the two houses for a continuance of the session till the return of the Commission from St. Domingo, and till the Joint High Commission shall have concluded its labors, in view of such legislation as events may demand. Upon these great questions General Grant is playing a great game for the prize of the Presidential succession, and with very encouraging prospects of success. It is a great game, we say; for in the cause of peace and in the cause of commerce it enlarges our interests as a people to the interests of every people on the face of the globe.

All Quiet in Paris.

The special despatches of the NEW YORK HERALD from France which we publish this morning in another column will be found full and interesting. The Germans have entered Paris and crowned their victories by the occupation of the city; but now that the terms of the treaty have been complied with by the French National Assembly in the signing of the terms of peace, the next part of the contract must be fulfilled, and when night closes to-day we may expect that the city will be entirely evacuated by the victors. In sadness and without disorderly demonstrations, if not in silence, the Parisians watched the troops of the conqueror file through the streets. It was a bitter scene for them to witness, and one which for long years to come will fill an unpleasant place in the memory of all who witnessed it. When we consider the impulsive character of the French, and think what the hasty action of a few rash persons might have produced, a weight is lifted from the mind with the knowledge that everything passed off as quietly as it has and that no act was committed which could justify the perpetration of any severity on the part of the German soldiery. The Germans have had their holiday. They have crowned the edifice of German success with the occupation of Paris, and if the Parisians have shown too plainly the feeling they have experienced in the presence of their victors in the capital, let them remember how they would have felt in witnessing the occupation of Berlin by the soldiers of France had the tide of victory been reversed. Paris has done well. The city made a noble defence; the people fought bravely in its defence, and suffered almost uncomplainingly severe privations. Hoping against hope, they clung to the idea to the last moment that Paris might be saved. This brave resistance entitles them to universal respect, and the calmness with which they bore the exultation of the Germans in their entrance into and occupation of Paris shows that a people who can bravely fight can also candidly and nobly acknowledge defeat, while painfully bearing the sting which that defeat inflicts.

The Joint High Commission.

Our Washington correspondent from day to day is keeping us posted on the rumors regarding the possibilities of the doings of the Joint High Commission. The rumors, of course, are numerous. As the Commissioners on both sides are despising the Lenten fast and preparing for their more serious labors in the true Reverdy Johnson style, we are not disposed to make too much of mere table talk. Dining and wining are good things in their way—the best of all things for many-voiced rumor—but we must not be rash in our judgments. At the same time we must take the liberty to give our Washington Conscript Fathers a hint: Let them beware of John Bull in the fashionable and illustrious guise they now behold him. Poor Reverdy Johnson lost his wits in London. The style and manner of John Bull seem to be too much for our republican simplicity. It is something for a simple-minded American to be on dining and wining terms with real *bona fide* members of the British aristocracy. The United States representatives in the Commission must not forget that the eyes of forty millions of people are upon them. We shall rejoice if the Joint Commission does well.

The French Treaty of Peace.

The NEW YORK HERALD'S correspondent at Versailles furnishes us by special telegram with a *résumé* of the treaty of peace agreed on between the German authorities and the National Assembly of France at Bordeaux. The treaty which has already been signed by the Emperor explains the full extent of territory ceded by France to Germany, gives the new line of French frontier, names the departments to be occupied by the Germans until the money indemnity is paid, and provides for the liberation of all French prisoners now incarcerated in Germany. The terms differ in no material respect from those published in the HERALD on a former issue of the paper, save that now we know for a certainty what France loses by this unfruitful war—a war of her own seeking and one in which she calculated to be a gainer, not a loser. The territory ceded by the treaty just ratified is not great in extent; but when its strategic importance is considered it will be readily admitted that Germany has reaped the full fruits of her triumph. She now holds all the passes of the Vosges, and should the French in days to come resolve on the invasion of Germany they will find formidable obstacles in their way to such an undertaking.

Resume of the Forty-first Congress—Its Sins of Omission and Commission—Yesterday's Proceedings.

The Forty-first Congress expires at noon to-day. The verdict upon it will be that it has lamentably failed to come up to the standard of the people. None of the great measures which it was expected to mature and perfect into acts of legislation have been accomplished. All of them have remained in the condition of mere projects. The General Amnesty bill, which would have restored to all the people of the South those political rights which many of the best of them forfeited by rebellion, and which would have been attended with the best results, socially and politically, was allowed to sleep in the unfriendly embrace of the Reconstruction Committee.

The several bills reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to repeal the income tax, to abolish the duty on coal and to reduce the duty on salt were strangled in the House. Various propositions to reduce the tariff and internal taxes were smothered in committee and never permitted to see the light. The question of civil service reform, which so nearly concerns the existence of our political institutions, was the theme of much useless discussion in the Senate; but no practical measure of reform was proposed or could be carried out. The proposition to incorporate a company for the building of an air line railroad between this city and Washington was stopped in the House by a parliamentary quibble, and never could get over the impediment; and as to the revisal of our commercial and shipping interests, the movement in that direction was limited to the appointment of a special committee, which took evidence that exposed the paralysis and decay which had seized upon those great elements of national prosperity, but stopped there and prescribed no remedy for the evil. And now Congress expires to-day, having performed no single act of legislation on which it can appeal to the people for an endorsement of its wisdom or ability.

On the other hand, what schemes of private jobs did it not foster and promote? Let the reckless manner in which the public domain was voted away to great railroad corporations answer. Let the peculiar legislation by which the securities of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were appreciated at the expense of the national Treasury answer. Let those projects for making the people of the United States pay for the losses incurred by the South in the rebellion answer. These schemes, together with political measures to keep alive rancor between the sections, and to establish a federal police to control elections in the States, occupied the time of Congress to the exclusion of these useful and necessary measures of legislation to which we first referred. In a word, the expiring Congress may, with its last breath, repeat that confessional phrase of the Episcopal liturgy, "We have done those things that we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things that we ought to have done, and there is no health in us."

The proceedings yesterday were for the most part confined to the completing of general appropriation bills through the action of committees of conference. Outside of these appropriation bills the only other important measure passed upon was the Southern Pacific Railroad bill. A compromise was effected between the two houses, in which each house yielded some of its positions, and under which provision is made, in addition to the grant of thirteen million acres for the main trunk line, for two branch lines—one from New Orleans to the eastern boundary of Texas, and one from San Francisco to the western terminus of the line, or to connect with it on the thirty-fifth parallel at or near the Colorado river. The additional quantity of land given to subsidize these branch lines is loosely estimated at between four and six millions of acres. We suppose, however, that if we set down this land grant of yesterday at twenty million acres we will not be very wide of the mark. It certainly cannot be said that, if Congress is regardless of our ocean commerce, it shows any lack of care or liberality toward inland commerce, as represented by great railroad corporations.

An effort was made in the House to take up and pass the Senate bill increasing all the pensions to disabled soldiers and widows and orphans twenty per cent—an increase which, according to Mr. Dawes, would have taken seven millions a year out of the Treasury; but it failed, there not being enough of its supporters in the House to order the yeas and nays upon it. If there had been the result might have been different, because the anxiety of members to have a good record among their constituents is naturally very great, and the soldier element in elections is not to be lightly antagonized. The dependence of lawmakers on popular suffrage is not without its drawbacks, for if it sometimes imposes a wholesome restraint it just as frequently operates in overriding the judgment.

The House agreed yesterday to the Senate amendments to the bill regulating telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Those amendments were important, as prohibiting the combination between cable companies to increase the rates, prohibiting the consolidation of companies without the consent of the Postmaster General, and giving that official general jurisdiction over the business.

Both houses passed yesterday a bill for the redemption of copper and other token coins. A report was made in the House by the Library Committee in favor of purchasing for preservation in the Capitol Mr. Mathew B. Brady's invaluable collection of photographic scenes of memorable events and personages in our civil war, but no action was asked upon it. The next Congress should certainly make an appropriation for that purpose.

The usual complimentary resolution to the Speaker was offered by Mr. Cox, of this city, and supported in a neat speech, wherein he did justice, but not more than justice, to Mr. Speaker Blaine, for the fairness, impartiality, good temper and ability which he has displayed in his high office. Only one member, an Ohio democrat, named Mungen, had the bad taste to vote against this well deserved tribute, and he seems to have done so in an offensively conscious manner.

There were several bills before both houses yesterday for the construction of additional judicial districts in several States. There is a constitutional provision against the appointment of members to Congress to offices created by themselves, but nevertheless the opinion prevailed in the Senate that the anxiety which many members of the other House manifested for the passage of these bills originated in their expectation to be appointed to these judicial offices. It was publicly rebuked in the Senate by Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, and the result was that one of these bills, applying to Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama and California, was laid on the table by a vote of 30 to 28. One was passed in the House creating the Northern judicial district of New York.

The night scenes in both houses were of the usual character that marks the last night of a Congress. The lobbies were swarming with what Mr. Cox characterized, in his picturesque language, "the gilded flies of corruption." The galleries were crowded with spectators, and the business was transacted in the midst of noise, confusion and excitement. An animated discussion took place in the House, in which insinuations of jobbery and corruption were freely but vaguely made. Conference reports were presented and agreed to on all the general appropriation bills except the "Omnibus," and at midnight that bill had not been returned by the Senate to the House.

The Situation in Rome—Health of the Pope.

A special telegraph letter from Rome, which reached us through the cable, appears in our columns to-day. The communication renders still more patent the fact that the relations which exist between the Sovereign Pontiff and the lay power of Italy, as it is represented by his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, remain in a very delicate condition, and are still tending toward ulterior complications and agitation and congregational grief and scandal. The HERALD writer confirms the report that the question of a temporary retirement of the Holy Father from the Eternal City in face of the Italian executive lay occupation of the Vatican was at one time spoken of; but at the same moment he enables us to deny the assertion that it was seriously entertained by the Head of the Church. Pope Pius the Ninth determined to remain, a venerable and faithful sentinel on the watch tower of Catholic Christianity. He will take measures, however, to avoid the perpetration of insult to religion and civilization by the commission of acts of indignity or violence to his person. The Cardinal Secretary of State, Antonelli, reviewed the circumstances which attend the existing situation in council with his Holiness previous to the adoption of the Pontifical resolve. Rumor had it, as it appears, that the chiefs of the Jesuit Order in Rome recommended the Pope to quit the city. The same antiquated Dame Rumor left it to be inferred by the outside world that the disciples of Loyola advised the adoption of this course with the intent of precipitating a politico-religious crisis, the results of which would react against the Italian crown. Such assertion must certainly be very difficult of proof, provided always that the Jesuits are correctly credited with an exact observance of that line of prudent reticence for any adherence to which they have always obtained the name, and which has sometimes been charged against them, indeed, as a fault of discipline. It is made painfully evident, however, by the contents of our special cable report from Rome that the tiara of the Papacy and the crown of Savoy have not been reconciled; that it is not likely, indeed, that they can be made friendly and mutually trusting in Rome. The Pope appears to guard one centre of independent authority in Europe with anxious care. It may be excellently well that he does so, for Europe, in its political dissolution, may—and at no distant day—have reason to be grateful to find a rallying point at which to reconstruct the shattered elements of its social system and from which the peoples may take a new start both for governmental and domestic rule and control. Keeping these considerations in view, our telegraph letter from Rome comes as a useful light by which the American people may read the initial letters of a new era in history.

We regret to learn, by the same means of information, that the aged Pontiff Pio Nino is becoming more feeble in his bodily health every day. He suffers from general debility. His weakened physical condition only affords him an argument for remaining at his post, for he asserts that if he took his departure from Rome in such a state the enemies of the Papacy would assert that he fled discomfited. A brave resolution of a brave man—a man in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and nearing the close of a very eventful life.

England Adjusting Herself.

The British people are giving us a fresh proof of their habitual inconsistency. Great Britain is always equal to the world in arms; yet when trouble comes she is seldom ready for it. Now and again she makes a dash and does it well. But more often when she ought to make a dash she hesitates and enters upon a course of preparation. When the preparations for the emergency begin, the emergency, as a rule, is no more; and before the preparations are completed they perish from inanition. This Franco-German war has been a snub to Great Britain—a very severe snub. She could not interfere. She was too weak to command peace, or, in fact, to command respect. The belligerents despised her. Now, when the danger is past, she is adjusting herself. The army was all wrong; therefore an army reform bill must be passed. Her relations with her American cousins were all wrong; therefore she must appoint a Joint High Commission. Ireland, in spite of the disestablishment of the Church, and the Land Tenure Reform, and the Fenian pardons, is all wrong; therefore for the one hundredth time she appoints a committee of inquiry, to consider and report on the Emerald Isle. We are not sorry that Great Britain is once more aroused; but we shall not be surprised if she again goes to sleep and awakes some day to find she has slept too long. The streak of "silver sea" is a good defence, but it is not enough.

Personal Intelligence.

John W. Young, a scion of Brigham's family, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edwin Forrest is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, is a guest at the Brevoort House.

General O. L. Shepherd, of the United States Army, is among the sojourners at the Astor House.

General Henry Lippett, of Providence, R. I., arrived yesterday at the Hoffman House.

Emile Scheppers, of Philadelphia, and Judge Monell, of Fishkill, are guests at the Albemarle Hotel.

E. M. McCook, of Colorado, and Dr. J. T. Johnson, of Washington, are among the latest arrivals at the Astor House.

Colgate Baker, of Yokohama, and Richard Sullivan, of Boston, are sojourning at the Brevoort House.

Charles Whitney, of Calcutta, and Josiah Caldwell, of Boston, arrived yesterday at the Hoffman House.

W. S. Rice, of Terre Haute, Ind., and G. H. McOmber, of Saratoga Springs, are at the St. James Hotel.

Charles A. Shaw, of Biddeford, Me.; Rev. Dr. Delaney, of Connecticut, and Alexander Henderson, of Washington, are stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

State Senators O. S. Winants, of Dunkirk, and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg; J. H. McVicker, of Chicago; Oliver Dalrymple, of St. Paul, Minn., and Judge S. D. Polton, of Poughkeepsie, are the most prominent of the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

Prince Mits Fusimi, of Japan, accompanied by Jugor Armori, the Japanese Minister to the United States; Hon. Charles W. Brooks, Japanese Consul to San Francisco, and twelve students and attachés, returned from Washington to the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. He will to-day, it is expected, depart for Europe, where, in Russia, he will remain for some time studying.

SPAIN AND EGYPT.

Great Britain in Friendly Mediation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

The difficulty which originated between the government of King Amadeus, of Spain, and that of his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, in consequence of an insult given to a Consular officer of the Spanish Executive in Cairo, the circumstances of which I reported by cable at the moment to the HERALD, is in a fair way of settlement.

I have to announce to day the fact that the proffer of England's mediation has been accepted by both parties in the dispute, and that it is likely to produce a reconciliation.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministerial Crisis Terminated.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I have advices for the HERALD from Lisbon which assure me that the King of Portugal has formed a new Cabinet, after experiencing a ministerial crisis of an unusually prolonged endurance.

CUBA.

Official Accounts of the Engagements at Mayari and Tunas—Several Insurgent Officers Killed—Additional Surrenders of Importance.

HAVANA, March 3, 1871.

The official account of the engagement near Mayari states that one captain and fourteen soldiers are missing. In the engagement near Bayamo, Oclasco and Modesto Diaz and thirteen insurgents were killed. In the affair near Tunas fifty-three insurgents were killed and the insurgent Captain Clemente Garcia was also killed. Near Trinidad the insurgent Carlos Cerecene was captured. A Spanish column also captured Major Leopold Villegas, a son of General Villegas, and killed seven insurgents.

The insurgent leader, Chicha Valladares, surrendered, together with ten armed men, at Platopolo. During the past fortnight, in the Central Department, fifty-two insurgents were killed and over 4,600 persons gave in their adhesion to the Spanish government.

The Case of Casanova.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1871.

The telegram in to-day's papers, dated New York, relative to the expulsion of Innocencio Casanova from Havana, excites much comment, but recalls the facts that in the spring of 1869 Consul Hall wrote to the Department of State that Casanova was connected with the filibustering expedition of the Commandario. He was released on the 23d of April, and the Consul secured for him a passport to leave the island of Cuba. Casanova some weeks ago procured a passport from this government and returned to Cuba under the pretext of attending to business affairs, but, it is alleged, with different intentions, which were made known to the Department of the State. The subject of his recent expulsion from Havana will, however, be investigated.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg sang at the Academy of Music yesterday a scena and aria by Rubenstein, entitled "Edounque Ver," and the well known "Bel Raggio" of Rossini's "Semiramide." She sang both selections in such style that even her most enthusiastic admirers were astonished, and her success was of the most complete kind. The immense audience which, despite the weather, filled the entire building was manifestly attracted by the announcement of the appearance of America's favorite and unrivalled *prima donna*. Where Kellogg appears there is sure to be a large house. The orchestral programme consisted of three works—Schumann's Third symphony in E flat major, opus 97; Bargiel's overture to "Medea," and Reinecke's overture to "Aladdin." To-night the concert takes place. The only feature of interest is Miss Kellogg.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.—This concert was given last night by a number of ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church for charitable purposes. The hall was pretty well filled and encores were numerous. Miss Kellogg and Mlle. Tedesca were the principal attractions. The exquisite voice of the former lighted up the vocal part with a brilliancy which covered up certain shortcomings and disappointments in that department, and encores were demanded and redemanded of her in quick succession. Mlle. Tedesca's artistic and expressive violin playing formed the principal feature of the instrumental programme. Mrs. Mixsell made a decided success, and displayed more talent than the bill gave her credit for—that of being an amateur soprano. The other assistants were:—Messrs. Colby, Leggat, W. R. Johnston, Hall, Martinez and Ghistani Durand. The absence of Miss Sterling and the indisposition of Mr. Leggat necessitated some changes in the programme. But the main attractions were Miss Kellogg and Mlle. Tedesca.

STADT THEATER.—Madame Seebach performed last evening in the poetic drama of "Griseldis." We have repeatedly dwelt on the merits of this great artiste. Her impersonation of the faithful and patient Griseldis is a triumph of dramatic art, and gave a rare delight to those who witnessed it. The passionate appeal in the second act, when her child is about to be torn from her, fairly thrilled the audience and obtained prolonged applause. She was equally pathetic in the scene where she is cast off by her stern husband in order to prove her fidelity. Mlle. Venola, as the Queen, was dignified and effective. Mlle. Eissinger gave by her excellent acting prominence to the minor part assigned her. Herr Dunkrowsky, a very good actor, infused much fire and energy into his impersonation of the leading male part. The other characters were well acted. In spite of the bad weather there was a good attendance. This evening Madame Seebach will perform, for the last time, "Fanchon" (Die Grille).

A TIDAL WAVE.

On Tuesday a tidal wave occurred in Long Island Sound, which demolished the Inlet mill and bridge and nearly drowned the miller. It was one of the largest waves seen for upwards of half a century, and made a great bar a short distance from the shore.

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THE PEACE TREATY.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Resume of the Preliminaries of Peace.

The Territory Ceded and the Future Frontier of France.

Arrangements for the Evacuation of the Country.

Departments to be Occupied Until the Indemnity is Paid.

All Prisoners to be Immediately Released.

The Peace Treaty Signed by the Emperor of Germany.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the special correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD at Versailles, dated at nine o'clock last night. Your correspondent telegraphs:—

THE PEACE TREATY.

The following is a *résumé* of the preliminaries of peace and convention between Count Bismarck and the other German Plenipotentiaries with MM. Thiers and Favre.

THE CESSION OF TERRITORY.

ARTICLE 1 provides that France renounces all right to the territories named as follows:—

The line of demarcation between France and Germany, as at first proposed, is retained, with one exception. It commences in the northwestern frontier, at the canton of Cattenom, in the Department of the Moselle, runs thence to Thionville, Briey and Gorze; skirts the southwestern and southern boundaries of the arrondissement of Metz, thence proceeds in a direct line to Chateau Salins, and at Peltoncourt, in that arrondissement, turns and follows the crest of the mountains between the valleys of the rivers Seille and Vezouze, in the Department of Meurthe, to the canton of Schirmeck, in the northwestern corner of the Department of the Vosges; thence it runs to Saales, dividing that commune, and after that coincides with the western frontiers of the Upper and Lower Rhine Departments until it reaches the canton of Belfort; thence it passes diagonally to the canton of Delle, and there terminates by reaching the Swiss frontier.

An alteration made at the last moment in these boundaries gives Belfort to France and cedes additional territory around Metz to Germany.

These lines are to mark the boundary of the territory which the German empire shall possess forever. A high commission is to be formed, composed of representatives of both nations, to regulate the frontier. The following modifications are, however, allowed:—In the Department of Moselle the villages of Marie aux Chenes and of Vionville are to belong to the Germans, and in the Department of Haut Rhin the city and fortress of Belfort are to remain in possession of the French.

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

ART. 2. It is agreed in this article that France shall pay to Germany five milliards of francs as a war indemnity—one milliard, at least, in 1871, and the rest in the space of three years from the ratification of the treaty of peace.

THE EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

ARTICLE 3 provides that the evacuation of France by the German forces shall commence on the ratification of the treaty by the National Assembly. The German troops will then immediately quit Paris and the left bank of the Seine, and also the Departments of Cher, Indre et Loire and Seine Inferieure. The French troops will remain behind the Loire till the signature of a definitive treaty of peace, excepting in Paris, where the garrison is not to exceed 40,000 men. The Germans are to evacuate the right bank of the Seine gradually after the signature of a definitive treaty of peace and the payment of half a million of francs. After the payment of two milliards the Germans are to hold only the departments of Marne, Ardennes, Meuse, Vosges and Meurthe and the fortress of Belfort. After the payment of three milliards the Germans are to keep only 50,000 troops in France; but if sufficient money guarantees are given the Germans will evacuate the country completely at once; otherwise the three milliards will carry interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from the ratification of the treaty to final payment.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE CEDED TERRITORY.

ART 4. The German troops are to make no further requisitions, but the French government will find food for the army of occupation. In the ceded departments favorable arrangements will be made with the inhabitants, and time will be given them to move out if they please. No obstacle will be placed in the way of their emigration.

PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE RELEASED.

ART. 6. It is provided in this article that all prisoners of war shall be liberated immediately after the ratification of the treaty. The French railways are to lend carriages and engines to the Germans at the same price as they charge the French government.

FINAL SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

ART. 7. Immediately on the ratification of the treaty it will be definitely signed at Brussels.

MANAGEMENT OF THE OCCUPIED DEPARTMENTS.

ART. 8. In this it is agreed that the management of all the occupied departments shall be handed over to French officials, subject, however, to the German commanders, in the interest of the German troops.

OTHER MATTERS.

ART. 9. It is well understood that the Germans have no authority over the departments not occupied by them.

ART. 10. These presents are to be submitted and done by the 26th of February.

THE AGREEMENT FOR THE OCCUPATION OF PARIS.

The subsequent Convention provides as follows:—

Article 1 prolongs the armistice to the 12th of March.

Article 2 provides for the occupation of Paris by 30,000 Germans, and agrees to the separation of the French and German troops.

Article 3 agrees that no more requisitions shall be made by the German troops. If any are made the mistake will be rectified.

The treaty winds up with the usual words, "Done at Versailles, this 26th of February, 1871."

Count Bismarck Notified of the Ratification of the Treaty—It is Signed by the Emperor—The War Indemnity.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I send the following report for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

THE TREATY SIGNED BY THE EMPEROR.

A Versailles telegram dated the 3d says that M. Favre to-day notified Count Von Bismarck of the vote of the National Assembly, ratifying the preliminaries of peace. Count Von Bismarck at once replied that he was ready to exchange formal ratifications, and that the Emperor had already signed the treaty.

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

A despatch from Versailles says the French indemnity is payable in three instalments, viz.:—One milliard of thalers in 1871, two milliards in 1872 and two milliards in 1873. Interest is only payable on the last instalment, from which the proportion of the debt appertaining to Alsace and Lorraine, estimated at one-half milliard of thalers, and the cost of the railways in Eastern France, is to be deducted.

FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The National Guards Ordered Home—League Against Germans.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I forward the following reports for the NEW YORK HERALD:—

A despatch from Bordeaux dated to-day says that the government has ordered the immediate return of the mobilized National Guards to their homes.

LEAGUE AGAINST GERMANS.

A league is being formed at Havre to prevent the return of German employés.

Smallpox at La Rochelle.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871.

The State Department here has received advices from the United States Consul at La Rochelle to the effect that the smallpox is raging there in the most virulent form.

BELGIUM.

Peace Progress—Reduction of the Army.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I have received HERALD telegram advices from Belgium, dated in Brussels yesterday evening, which announce that the Belgian army is being placed on a peace footing, and that the militia have been already sent to their homes.

The European Peace Congress Plenipotentiaries, who formerly met in Geneva, will hold their sittings at the Hotel de Ville, Brussels.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Ravages of the Smallpox in New Brunswick—Aid for the Destitute French.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 3, 1871.

Several new cases of smallpox and two deaths are reported. Compulsory vaccination begins to-morrow. The whole city is laid out in districts, with medical officers for each. Several members of the government are in the city perfecting arrangements with the Board of Health for preventing further spread of the disease.

John Boyd has remitted to the Lord Mayor of London the sum of $2,000, the proceeds of concerts and subscriptions in aid of the destitute French.

PEDDABLE MURDER.

At half-past eight o'clock last night a dispute arose in the coffin store of Michael Carroll, at No. 31 Madison street, between Edward Sheridan and Miles McKean, during which the latter stabbed the former in the left side with a knife, inflicting a severe and probably fatal wound. The injured man was removed to Park Hospital, and Sheridan arrested by officer Finn, of the Fourth precinct.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 3—1:30 P. M.—Consols unchanged. American securities firmer. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 93¾; 1865, 93¼; 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 90. Stocks steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 3—Noon.—The Cotton Brokers' Association reports the market dull and depressed, culminating the sales of the day at 8,000 bales. The official quotations are as follows:—Middling uplands, barely 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. a 7½d.

The Cotton Brokers' Weekly Circular reports:—Sales of the week, 65,000 bales, of which 14,000 bales were taken for exportation and 3,000 bales for speculation. Total stock, 716,000 bales, of which 308,000 bales are American. Total imports of the week, 22,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were American. The actual exports of the week were 24,000 bales.

At the close of business yesterday sales of cotton, shipping or shipped from New Orleans in March and April, not below good ordinary, were made at 7½d., and of low middlings shipped at Charleston or Savannah in February, March and April at 7d.

Yesterday there arrived the steamship Italy from New York, February 18, with 2,515 bales of cotton.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 3—Noon.—Wheat—Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.; winter, 11s. 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, new, 36s. Peas—42s. 6d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 1,000 quarters.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 3—P. M.—Beef—71s. 6d. Bacon—Short rib middles, 60s. 6d. Pork—64s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—LONDON, March 3—1:30 P. M.—Spirits unchanged, 13d. a 14d.

PARIS.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Expected Evacuation of the City by the Germans.

Arrangements Making for Their Withdrawal.

The Parisians Getting More Excited.

CASES OF MOB VIOLENCE REPORTED.

The Democratic Committee Arming the People.

FEARS OF RIOTS AND DISORDER.

Barricades Raised in Belleville, La Villette and Montmartre.

EVACUATION OF PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Popular Rejoicing Over the Plan of Prussian Evacuation—Solemn Ratification of the Treaty of Peace—The Royal Entry—General Vinoy and Count Bismarck—German Soldiers in the Louvre—French Agitation at the Incident—Minister Favre's Letter on the Occupation.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

The HERALD correspondent in Paris telegraphs specially the following report of the condition of affairs as it existed in the city at the hour of nine o'clock this morning:—

REPORTS OF EVACUATION.

He says:—There is a vast amount of rejoicing prevalent in the city in consequence of the circulation of the report that the Prussians intend to evacuate the place immediately.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED.

The ratification of the treaty of peace between France and Prussia was solemnly concluded by a formal exchange, or *réchange*, of the attested articles at Versailles at a late hour yesterday evening.

The Emperor William intended to make a solemn royal visit to Paris to-day, but the project was upset by the rapidity of legislative action by the National Assembly of France.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EVACUATION.

Yesterday afternoon General Vinoy received a telegram from Count Bismarck, in which the Prussian Premier requested him to despatch officers immediately to Versailles so as to arrange the conditions and plan of the evacuation to-day.

General De Walden left Paris, consequently, at six o'clock in the evening for Versailles, duly commissioned to complete the details with General Moltke, who will act on behalf of the Emperor William.

A considerable amount of commotion prevailed in the streets of Paris yesterday, but there was no serious trouble.

GERMAN SOLDIERS MOBBED IN PARIS.

A few German soldiers, wearing their side arms, visited the gallery of the Louvre. The French populace became excited at the fact of the appearance of the Germans outside of the line of demarcation which had been already agreed on, and General Vinoy, observing the growing trouble, persuaded the German officers to order the men back.

The gate of the Tuileries was closed.

LETTER FROM FAVRE TO BISMARCK.

Minister Jules Favre has written a letter, couched in very indignant terms, on the subject of the manner in which the occupation of the city was conducted, and urging Bismarck in strong terms that the Germans evacuate Paris immediately.

VIOLENCE.

Several cases are reported of assault and abuse of persons who were supposed to have communicated with the Germans.

FEARS OF RIOTS.

Yesterday a number of barricades were raised in Belleville, Montmartre and La Villette. Arms have been distributed to the people by the Democratic Committee. This creates fears that riots and disorders will take place after the evacuation. Nevertheless, the departure of the Germans is looked for eagerly to-day.

The Germans to Retire Behind the Seine—Return of the Emperor to Germany—Paris Quiet—Mob Outrages—The Evacuation Demanded.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that paper, under date of yesterday, the following intelligence, which I forward specially for the NEW YORK HERALD:—

TO RETIRE BEHIND THE SEINE.

The correspondent states that the Army of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, will retire immediately behind the Seine, and that the Emperor William and the Crown Prince, of Germany, will leave Versailles shortly for Ferrieres.

The night passed quietly in Paris. The avenues leading to the Champs Elysées were strongly guarded.

OUTRAGES.

Very numerous outrages, of greater or less degree of violence, were perpetrated by the populace on citizens who were suspected of being friendly to the Germans.

THE EVACUATION OF PARIS DEMANDED.

After the reception of the news of the signing of the treaty of peace between France and Prussia the foreign Ministers resident in the city went to Versailles to officially demand the evacuation of Paris by the Germans.

THE OCCUPATION.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The German Bivouac—A Row—Visit to the Occupied Quarters—Drunk and Weeping Patriots—Return to the French Lines—The National Guards—Expected Evacuation.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated yesterday. He says:—

THE GERMAN BIVOUAC.

On Wednesday night, after the entry of the Germans, the troops, who were quite weary, bivouacked in the Champs Elysées. They made holes in the ground and lighted fires in them. Across the holes they placed sticks, on which they suspended their cans of soup.

A ROW.

A slight disturbance took place at the barriere. Several Prussians entered and asked for coffee. The Frenchmen refused to supply them and a row ensued. Finally the parties came to blows, but, fortunately, there was no blood shed.

A VISIT TO THE OCCUPIED QUARTER.

After five o'clock in the evening none of the public were allowed to enter the Prussian quarter, but the possession of a powerful document, which I exhibited, admitted me. I found the Germans behaving in a most orderly manner. Many of them were examining the public buildings of interest. All their horses are picketed on the pavements of the streets.

RETURN TO THE FRENCH LINES.

After remaining in the German limits for a brief while I returned to the French quarter, and was sharply scrutinized both by soldiers, including the sentries, and by the citizens. Every precaution was taken against a rising. The city was wonderfully quiet. Some few pedestrians were drunk, and one of these tried to embrace me, weeping at the time over the unhappy fate of his beloved country.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

The National Guards of Paris have declared that they will not part with the artillery they have seized. They have taken the mitrailleuses to the top of the hill of Montmartre to avoid giving them up; but, on the whole, they are very quiet. Black flags in large numbers are floating over various parts of the city.

EXPECTED DEPARTURE OF THE GERMANS.

It is reported that the Prussians will leave to-day.

Mob Violence—Belleville and Montmartre in Arms—No Evacuation till Ratifications are Exchanged.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

The special correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD sends me the following despatch dated at Amiens yesterday (Thursday) evening. He says:—

MOB VIOLENCE.

I left Paris Wednesday afternoon, after witnessing the entry of the German forces. There was no fighting, but a great deal of bad language was indulged in. Two women were stripped to the skin by the roughs (blouses) for fraternizing with the Prussians.

BELLEVILLE AND MONTMARTRE IN ARMS.

At Belleville and Montmartre the people are in an excited state. The mob has possession of 200 pieces of artillery, while General Vinoy has only six.

NO EVACUATION TILL THE TREATY IS FINALLY RATIFIED.

The Emperor of Germany and the Prince Imperial will not enter Paris. In answer to a communication from Jules Favre Count Bismarck insists that the ratification of the treaty of peace signed by M. Thiers and the fifteen Commissioners of the National Assembly shall be exchanged for the German ratification before the evacuation of Paris.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Arrangements for Evacuation—Paris Excited—Germans in the Louvre—The Olive Branch Rejected—Prussian Officers in Paris—Favre Gone to Versailles.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I am enabled to report, for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD, that the French authorities are endeavoring to make such arrangements with the Prussians as will hasten the evacuation of Paris.

PARIS EXCITED.

It is believed the Germans will leave this evening, or at the latest to-morrow morning. There is in consequence great excitement in Paris.

GERMANS IN THE LOUVRE.

A crowd of the Parisians observing some Prussians in the courts of the Louvre and the Place du Carrousel yesterday attempted to use force for their expulsion, but were kept back by a line of troops and pieces of cloth were hung over the gate to hide the Prussians. Conflicts are expected if the Germans do not soon evacuate the city.

THE OLIVE BRANCH REJECTED.

Some of the Germans wished to pass the line of demarcation, offering their hands and saying, "Now peace is concluded we are friends," but were repulsed with the reply, "We are conquered, but, with the conditions imposed by Bismarck, we never can be friends."

PRUSSIAN OFFICERS IN PARIS.

Some disguised Prussian officers penetrated into the city, but were soon recognized, and, their lives being in danger from the people, were protected by the authorities and reconducted to the German lines.

GETTING THREATENING.

The populace are less calm than yesterday.

FAVRE GONE TO VERSAILLES.

A despatch from Paris says that M. Favre went to Versailles yesterday to demand the immediate evacuation of Paris, by virtue of the terms of the convention.

THE POPE AND THE LAY KING.

Herald Special Report from Rome.

The Sovereign Pontiff to Remain in the Holy City.

Hierarchical Review of the Existing Situation.

The Question of a Flight from the Vatican—Defeat of the Alarmists.

DECLINING HEALTH OF HIS HOLINESS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I have received a special HERALD telegram from Rome, dated in the Holy City yesterday, in which your correspondent reports the existing situation of the Pontificate, as it is affected by the Italian occupation in the present, and likely to be influenced in the future by the temporal policy of his Holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth, and by the declining health of the Sovereign Pontiff.

I transmit the letter by special cable telegram to New York.

The HERALD correspondent writes as follows:—The report which has been in circulation for some months past, both in England and America, to the effect that his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth had resolved to leave Rome in face of the Italian royal lay entry to the city, is not true, as I have ascertained from very excellent and distinguished authority.

TO REMAIN AT THE CENTRE.

The Pope will remain in Rome so long as he is assured that actual personal insult or personal violence, which was at one time feared, are not imminent, by reason of the altered condition of the government and the excitement or confusion incident thereon.

HIERARCHICAL DEBATE AND RESOLVES.

The subject matter of the Pope's departure from the city or otherwise was discussed seriously between his Holiness and the Cardinal Secretary of State, Antonelli, at the instigation of the chiefs of the Jesuit order; but the Pope, acting according to the promptings of his own independent judgment, decided to remain—cheerfully and with good grace.

It is said that Pio Nono reasoned on the premises in the light that, if he should leave the Vatican, the officers of the Italian government would immediately confiscate both the palace and its contents for the use of the State.

HIS HOLINESS' HEALTH DECLINING.

I can also state, as another reason for his not adopting any hastily-considered resolve, that the aged and venerable Pontiff is just now suffering from general debility; his health is weak, and he entertains the opinion that if he took his departure from the Holy City under such circumstances the Christian peoples would be told, perhaps say, that the Papacy had been really discomfited towards the close of his reign.

The German Mission to the Court of the Holy See.

With regard to the representation of the lay governments near the Court of the Holy See I can state to the HERALD that his Excellency the Bavarian Minister here has provisionally assumed the functions of German Ambassador near the Pope, in place of Count Von Arnim, who has been transferred from Rome by the Emperor William, and commissioned as his Majesty's Ambassador to the French government in Paris.

THE FIKLINS CASE.

ALBANY, March 3, 1871.

The testimony in the Fiklins case to-day was with regard to the prisoner's financial embarrassment prior to the robbery, the pistol he purchased at the pawnbroker's and the identification of the revolver found near the scene of the robbery as the one sold by Scott on the day of the robbery; also identifying the money sent by the express on that day.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid map representing the Triumphal Entry of the German Army into Paris, together with full details of the event by cable from our special correspondent in Paris; also Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World; another batch of interesting letters from our special correspondents attached to the St. Domingo Expedition; the Darien Canal Expedition; the Joint High Commission; Erie Classification Fraud and the Execution of John Jackson at Pittsyvania Court House, Va. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Artistic, Literary, Fashionable, Political, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Chronological; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Premier Gladstone's Motion for Extraordinary Power in Ireland—Exciting Debate—Executive Difficulties in the Green Isle—Mr. Disraeli's Assault on the Cabinet Policy—Ministers Sustained on a Division.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

My cable report of the Parliamentary proceedings, as given underneath for the HERALD, is of a very important and quite interesting character:—

In the House of Commons yesterday evening, Mr. Patten (conservative), member for North Lancashire, resumed the debate upon the Irish question. He urged the withdrawal of the motion for "a committee to devise further measures and to grant greater powers to enable the government to effectually repress the murderer of secret combinations in Ireland, and particularly in Westmeath county; and a return to the policy of authorizing the government to entirely suspend the writ of habeas corpus in cases of absolute necessity." He said "that the government had, by its motion, confessed the failure of the Irish policy."

Premier Gladstone, in reply, objected to the course suggested by the member from North Lancashire, which, he said, "was based on the exaggerated statements of Mr. Goschen."

In the course of further discussion and in reply to some remarks of Mr. Disraeli the Premier said he was quite willing to see the right honorable gentleman exult over the supposed superiority of the tory policy in Ireland, which was simply that of conquest. In the meantime the government might postpone the inquiry if it were found upon investigation to be untimely and premature.

Mr. Gladstone asserted that the government would violate the constitution if it should suspend the habeas corpus unless the necessity for such action was first assured by an inquiry, and concluded by a warm appeal "for the adoption of the motion before the House."

The Premier was evidently ill in health, and exhibited signs of mental anxiety during the debate.

Sir Robert Peel and other members followed in a vigorous attack upon the government, asserting "that it was action and not investigation this was wanted—action which the opposition would gladly back—to check dissatisfaction inflamed from America."

The Solicitor General sought to interpose, and denounced the ingratitude which had been shown to a leader who had insured the passage of so many important measures without ever before incurring the denunciation of a feeble-minded tory. He scored Mr. Disraeli as Shakespeare's lean apothecary, whose poverty and not his will drove him to such resources.

At this point Mr. Maguire moved an adjournment of the debate, but Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone both protested against it, and defeated the motion.

A motion for an adjournment of the House was also defeated amid great excitement.

The motion for a select committee to inquire into the Irish question was adopted by eighty-one majority, and the session terminated soon afterward.

THE ENGLISH CABINET.

Rumors of a Coming Reconstruction—Mr. Gladstone's Ministerial Changes as Spoken of in the Clubs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

The probabilities of an immediate reconstruction of the Cabinet, under Premier Gladstone, are canvassed almost hourly in the city clubs.

I have collected the most confident of the political surmises which prevail, and transmit the result of my latest observations to the HERALD by cable thus:—

The actual resignation of Mr. Childers of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty is reported. The report is accompanied by the statement that Earl Kimberly will succeed Mr. Childers, and that the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue will assume the duties of Minister of the Colonies, which will be made vacant by the transfer of Earl Kimberly.

The Bank of England—Weekly Statement.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

In stating the condition of the Bank of England for the HERALD I am enabled to inform you by cable that the official report of the directors (published yesterday evening) shows that the stock of bullion in the Bank has decreased £193,000 since the Thursday previous.

The Bank of England rate remains at three per cent.

DEATH AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

At one o'clock Thursday afternoon a gentlemanly appearing man registered his name on the book of the Hoffman House as J. G. Swift, second lieutenant Second Infantry, United States Army. He was shown to a room, and, not putting in an appearance up to eight o'clock last night, his door was forced open, when he was found dead in bed. His friends at the hotel took charge of the remains. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest.

The statement that the directors of the Webster Bank, Boston, had presented their late cashier, who was retired from the institution on a charge of embezzlement, with $1,500, is authoritatively denied.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 4.

1461—Henry VI., of England, deposed by Edward IV.
1594—Don Pedro, of Portugal, born.
1193—Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, who overthrew the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, died in Damascus.

A.—The Fashion of Spring Hats for Gentlemen will be introduced this day. ESPENCHEID, manufacturer, No. 115 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Soiled Boots and Shoes Selling at Half price at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and warm Overshoes, cheap, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway

A.—Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation, and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

All Ready—Knox's Spring Hat for Gents, 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

A.—Dunkan's Spring Styles of Gentlemens' Hats now ready. Salesroom 102 Nassau street, corner Ann.

Bargains in Diamonds—Diamonds Bought.—GEO. C. ALLEN, 842 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Blunders and Broken Hopes Mar the Peace of thousands who can succeed and be happy. A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION at 389 Broadway will show each man his true place.

Chapped Hands, Sore Lips and all Skin diseases cured by GILES' SUNFLOWER CREAM. Sold by all druggists; price 25c. Depot, 139 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

Crisnadore's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House

David's Spring Style of Gentleman's Hats.—Salesroom 223½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Dr. J. Miller's Soothing and Healing Balsam, for internal and external complaints. Depot, 313 Broadway.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—$500 Reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail, 50c. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Electrical Application for the Removal of Disease by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth st.

Gents' Spring Style Dress Hats, Seven dollars. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Immense Prices Paid for Old Books.—150,000 Books on hand. Catalogues free. Send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 2 Beekman street.

Perfectly Safe in all Cases. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy.

The Lexington Avenue TURKISH BATHS, corner Twenty-fifth street. The largest and finest building of its kind in the country. In height and quality of temperature, in ventilation and in bodily shampooing, superior to any in the Old World or the New. Open for gentlemen exclusively day and night. Separate Department for ladies, open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

CONGRESS.

Closing Up the Affairs of the Session.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Bill Finally Passed.

The Army Appropriation Bill Also Agreed To.

Thanks Returned to Speaker Blaine by Sam Cox.

Munger, of Ohio, the Only Dissenter.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House joint resolution to amend section four of the act of July 20, 1868, so as not to apply to fermented liquors used for the manufacture of vinegar exclusively. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported from the Finance Committee the House bill to provide for a reissue of national bank notes, and for other purposes; providing for the reception by the Treasury of mutilated notes of national banks and the reissue in their place of new notes. Passed.

REGULATING TELEGRAPH CABLE CHARGES.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., the House bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, providing a code for telegraph cable companies, was passed so amended to limit the cost of a cable message of ten words to five dollars in gold, exclusive of address and signature.

A number of pension bills were passed.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF OHIO.

A controversy arising as to the recommendation of the committee concerning the pension relating to the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, the report went over without action in consequence of the expiration of the morning hour, at which time the Senate had agreed to consider the House bill to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Thurman and Sherman, when the bill was debated at length and amended by providing for the creation of new judicial districts in the States of Tennessee, Alabama and California.

Mr. SHERMAN protested against the loading down of the bill with amendments, as encendering its passage.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., moved an amendment prohibiting the appointment of any member of the present Congress to any judgeships provided for under the bill.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, thought the existing constitutional prohibition on the subject sufficient, and that such a restriction was further objectionable, as it would be permanent and would prevent the President, twenty years after this, from appointing to these positions any one now a Congressman.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., concurred in this view, but believed that the presence of a number of members of the House of Representatives on the Senate floor and their importunity of Senators to pass these measures creating new judgeships to the disadvantage of the public service deserved and should receive the most serious reprehension.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would regard the vote as a test of the Senate and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was carried and the subject thus disposed of—ayes 39, nays 26.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., from the conference committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad, submitted a report which he explained. He said the bill as proposed to be amended by the conference committee was substantially the House bill, with the addition of the two branches at the eastern and western extremities of the main trunk, known as the New Orleans branch and the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, both of which were provided for in the Senate bill. The length of the latter road, as now proposed, was some two hundred miles less than as described in the original Senate bill. By the other amendments the company was required to make annual reports and the name of the corporation was changed to the Texas Pacific Railroad, therefore avoiding any confusion in the negotiation of bonds, there being already three Southern Pacific railroads.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., from the conference committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, made a report that the committee was unable to agree. He represented to the House that the points on which the difficulty occurred were amendments put on to the bill in the Senate, which had no proper place in an appropriation bill, about which there might well be a diversity of opinion and which might as well be provided for at any subsequent Congress. If this appropriation bill, covering over $28,000,000, should fail, it would be because the Senate insisted on these amendments. He moved that a new conference committee be appointed, and asked that as the Senate had appointed an entirely new committee the House should do the same. A new committee was ordered.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WHEELER, (rep.) of N. Y., from the committee of conference on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, made a report that the House agrees to change the title of the company to that of the Texas Pacific Railroad. The Senate agrees to the House substitute, with two additional sections—one providing for a similar grant of public lands in Louisiana, to enable the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railway Company at the eastern terminus by way of Alexandria, and the other for a similar grant to enable the Southern Pacific road, by the way of Los Angeles, at or near the Colorado river.

Mr. WHEELER briefly explained that by the new sections the grant of land would be increased over that made by the House bill (13,000,000 acres) by between four and six millions of acres. He did not believe that a project of such great importance should be longer delayed by such a consideration.

The conference report was then agreed to—yeas 124, nays 51.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. ANTELL, (dem.) of Cal., the Senate bill to create ports of delivery at Eureka and Wilmington, within the collection district of San Francisco, Cal., was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

A large number of pension bills were reported and passed.

On motion of Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind., the Senate bill to provide for the redemption of copper and other token coins was taken up and passed.

A resolution to pay Thomas Baird, of Georgia, $2,500 for contesting a seat which he was not entitled to was reported by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, from the Committee on Elections, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of Texas, a bill removing political disabilities from certain citizens of Texas was passed.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., the House joint resolution construing the act of July 14, 1870, so as to admit free of duty animals specially imported for breeding purposes from the Dominion of Canada was passed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to give complete sets of the Congressional *Globe* and appendix to such members of the Forty-first Congress as had not received them.

Mr. HAFLIN opposed the resolution and reminded the House that in the Thirty-fourth Congress, when the salaries of members of Congress were increased, a provision was inserted in the law abolishing the right of members to complete sets of the *Globe*. Each set would cost $450, and the total expense under this resolution would be $54,000. In the Thirty-third Congress the *Globe* made only one volume; in the present Congress it would make eleven volumes. In the first session of this Congress, which lasted only twenty-two days, the *Globe* cost $1,393 per day. On that basis it would cost for the whole Congress $467,764.

Mr. PROSSER stated that the members of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress had received sets of the *Globe*.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. HAY, (rep.) of Ill., moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill increasing pensions twenty per cent.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Ohio—That bill proposes $30,000,000.

Mr. DAWES—It will take $7,000,000 out of the Treasury.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio—It will put it in a good place.

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y.—No matter if it takes $70,000,000.

The motion was rejected by a large majority, the yeas and nays being refused.

REGULATING OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., moved to concur in the Senate amendments to the House bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Agreed to.

The amendments are to add sections making it unlawful for two or more companies to consolidate or unite their interests without the consent of the Postmaster General of the United States and on such terms as he may determine. If any two or more companies combine to fix the rates of compensation for messages the Postmaster General, in the absence of an international convention regulating the matter, shall determine the rates and establish such rules and regulations as he may judge necessary. The exercise of those powers is to be subject to the control of Congress and to be applicable to existing cables as well as those hereafter established. Messages of ten words are not to be charged more than five dollars, in gold, from shore to shore. No additional charge to be made for address or signature.

NORTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to create the Northern Judicial district in the State of New York.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested that the district recently created in Brooklyn, and which was as useless as the fifth wheel of a coach, should be transferred to the Northern New York.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the proposition was one against nature, and could not be carried out.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., the chair being occupied by Mr. Ferry as speaker pro tem., offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That in view of the distinction implied in the performance of the duties of Speaker of the House, and of the conspicuously able, courteous, dignified and impartial discharge of those duties by the Hon. James G. Blaine, during the present Congress, it is eminently becoming that our thanks be tendered, and they are hereby tendered therefor.

He said—Before surrender our relations as members of this Congress it is due to the honorable Speaker that this resolution should receive no more formal approval. The gentlemen of the republican party have already testified their appreciation of Mr. Blaine by his renomination, without opposition, as the presiding officer of the House in the next Congress. Their approval of this resolution is therefore an earnest as well as a foregone conclusion. From the opposition, which is more apt to be harshly critical upon a Speaker of their adverse party, this tribute was conspicuously proper. It has been fair and just to us and all our contentious debates. Such expressions tend to forget and forgive the good will and agreement which is a tax of logic and rhetoric, and is indispensable to the discharge of our duties. Not alone in committees, but in the House, there is great need of the amenities of debate. Moderation and benignity are at times almost impossible. Clamor will sometimes rule here, and no officer can calm it. Let us cultivate the charities of debate, and the feelings engendered will extend to the people of all sections. We may thus not only remove many of the prejudices and reproaches so often hurled at this branch of Congress by the multitude, but illustrate those Christian virtues which make up the daily beauty of life and fit us for the final hour of dissolution. It is because the Speaker has been kind, courteous, prompt, able and honorable, and has won our universal respect by contributing to the effusion of good will and the banishment of bitterness, that I have been delegated by our friends on this side to offer this resolution. If we cannot have general amnesty from our Legislature, we can at least have personal and social amnesty, and in this spirit I trust the resolution will have unanimous concurrence.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, only one voice, that of Mr. MUNGER, (dem.) of Ohio, being heard voting "no."

RECESS OF THE HOUSE.

As a great many members were seeking the floor to offer propositions to suspend the rules and pass bills, Mr. HOLMAN, in order to prevent such motions, moved that the House take a recess.

The motion was agreed to, and the House at 4 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at eight o'clock.

The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill was made and agreed to.

Mr. BUCKLEY presented the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill. It strikes out the Senate amendment creating the court of claims, and the claims of loyal citizens in the South for supplies furnished to or taken by the army during the rebellion, and substitutes for it the bill passed yesterday by the House for the creation of a board of commissioners to examine these claims. It agrees to the amendment of the Senate in reference to the Union Pacific Railroad, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the company one half of the amount due to it by the government for transportation, instead of applying the whole amount to the payment of interest on the bonds issued to the company.

After an animated discussion the conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BUCKLEY the Senate bill renewing the land grant to the South and North Alabama Railroad Company was taken from the Speaker's table and passed with an amendment.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SARGENT presented the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill and proceeded to explain it. The points in difference had been narrowed down to five, as follows:—As to the salaries of United States judges; as to the new building for the State Department; as to the extension of the Capitol grounds; as to the proposed New York in Washington, and as to the increase of salaries of the heads of bureaus. As to the first question, the conferees had agreed to the increased salaries proposed for the Justices of the Supreme Court and to the increased salaries of the Circuit Judges ($1,000), taking from them, however, the travelling expenses now allowed them, but refused to increase the salaries of other United States Judges. As to the State Department building, the question of the material of which it is to be built was compromised by leaving it to be decided by the concurrent action of the committees on public buildings and grounds in each house. As to the extension of the Capitol ground the Senate had yielded on that point, although with great reluctance. The grounds were not to be extended under this bill; so also as to the proposed park. The Senate had also receded from the proposition to increase the salaries of the heads of bureaus.

Mr. LOGAN inquired how much was appropriated for one wing of the State Department.

Mr. SARGENT—Five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. LOGAN—How many wings is it to have?

Mr. SARGENT—The ground plan is to be of the dimensions of the Treasury Building.

Mr. LOGAN—How many wings has that?

Mr. SARGENT—The gentleman can answer that question himself. I will not be catechized by him.

Mr. LOGAN—Well, then, we will call it four wings. Now, if it is to correspond with the Treasury Department why was not the material prescribed?

Mr. SARGENT—The proposition was made by the House conferees to prescribe granite, but we compromised by leaving the matter to the concurrent action of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. LOGAN—Then I warn the House that it is a regular job for the purpose of having that State department building erected out of red stone—Seneca stone—which belongs to certain individuals in Washington.

Mr. FOX—Will the gentleman state who owns the stone?

Mr. LOGAN—That is not the question before the House.

Mr. FOX—If the gentleman possesses any knowledge that will enlighten the House on this question I think it is his duty as a legislator to give it to the House.

Mr. LOGAN—Well I will give it to you. If you look around this Capitol and around the Treasury building and around the other government buildings in this city you will find that the flagging recently put down is all of red stone.

Mr. FOX—I ask you to state who owns that red stone.

Mr. LOGAN—I do not know.

Mr. FOX—The gentleman has intimated that somebody owns it.

NATIONAL LAW-MAKING.

List of Acts Passed at the Third Session of the Forty-first Congress.

An act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts in Idaho Territory.

An act granting to the Utah Central Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph.

An act donating the Chattahoochee arsenal to the State of Florida for educational purposes.

An act for the relief of L. L. Merry, collector of internal revenue for the Twentieth district of New York.

An act for the relief of Alfred E. Brook, postmaster at Ilion, New York.

An act for the relief of the sureties of the late Captain A. R. Hetzell.

An act for the relief of Richard P. Spencer.

An act for the removal of the legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of amendments to the constitution of the United States from William M. McGruder, of Henrico county, Virginia.

An act making appropriations for revenue cutters.

An act for the removal of the legal and political disabilities from William Cardwell and Richard F. Golding, of Charlotte county, Virginia.

An act to authorize the Jersey Shore National Bank of Pennsylvania to change its location.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Henry Newell.

An act for the relief of Nicholas M. Page, executor of Samuel Miller, of Campbell county, Virginia.

An act for the relief of Zachariah Petyjohn.

An act for the relief of Harvey D. Scott, of Indiana.

An act relating to the printing of the annual report of the Secretary of War.

An act in relation to certain Territorial penitentiaries.

An act to carry into effect the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of the State of New York in the case of the schooner L. S. Davis and her cargo.

An act for the relief of the Kentucky University.

An act for the relief of Joseph S. Finch & Co., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

An act making an additional appropriation for the improvement of the Louisville and Portland canal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt.

An act for the relief of Malinda Harmon, widow of Jacob Harmon, deceased, of Green county, Tennessee.

An act ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio.

An act for the relief of Charles Pomeroy, late Receiver of Public Moneys, at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

An act for the relief of Henry H. Hoyt, late of the Fifth regiment Wisconsin volunteer infantry.

An act for the relief of Pierpont Seymour, of East Bloomfield, N. Y.

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1872.

An act to enable Ann M. Rodefer, administratrix of Joseph Rodefer, deceased, to make application for the extension of letters patent for an improvement in bedstead fastening.

An act for the relief of Arnton Smith.

An act to reimburse the State of Kansas for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

An act making a temporary appropriation for the prosecution of the work upon the improvement of St. Mary's Falls canal and St. Mary's river, Michigan.

An act to pay two companies of Oregon volunteers.

An act for the relief of Shadrick Saunders, Daniel Moore, Alexander Forbes and other citizens of Petersburg, Va.

An act to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts.

An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin.

An act to authorize the removal of the custom house from St. Marks to Cedar Keys, Fla.

An act for the relief of Noah Fisher.

An act to authorize the Worcester County National Bank, Mass., to change its location.

An act for the relief of John Wilson.

An act for the relief of James, Fowler, Kirtland & Co.

An act for the relief of H. Lawrence Scott, late agent for the sale of internal revenue stamps in the thirteenth district of Pennsylvania.

An act for the relief of Hiram A. Cutting.

An act to amend section twenty-two of an act entitled, "An act further to prevent smuggling and for other purposes," approved July 18, 1866.

An act for the relief of John Kelley, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the reissue of certain bonds, &c.

An act making an appropriation for the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

An act to create an additional land district in the State of California.

An act to authorize the sale of certain lands reserved for the use of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, in the State of Wisconsin.

An act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and the widows of deceased soldiers.

An act to provide for taking testimony to be used in the Departments.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Caroline G. Gardner, widow of Brevet Brigadier General John L. Gardner.

An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act for the survey of grants or claims of lands.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to confirm title to certain lands in Illinois.

An act relinquishing to the city of Dubuque, Iowa, whatever title may remain in the United States to a certain lot of ground in Dubuque.

An act for the relief of certain purchasers of lands from the legal representatives of Bartholomew Cousin.

An act to cede to the State of Ohio the unsold lands in the Virginia Military district in said State.

An act confirming the title of Nathan Boyer to certain lands in the State of Michigan.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

An act to provide for the apportionment of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado.

An act to repeal an act of the Legislature of Wyoming Territory apportioning said Territory for members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature.

An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1872.

An act to change the time for holding the District and Circuit Courts of the United States at Erie, Pa.

An act to provide a government for the District of Columbia.

An act for the relief of John R. Bennett, late register of the land office at Chatfield, Minn.

An act to authorize the Union Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

An act for the relief of Henry Clay Williams, late receiver of public moneys at San Clare, Wisconsin.

An act to relieve John Williamson, of Savannah Ga., of legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States.

An act to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations.

An act prescribing the form of the enacting and resolving clauses of acts and resolutions of Congress and rules for the construction thereof.

An act supplementary to an act to establish a department of justice.

An act for the relief of General John C. McQuiston and Jeremiah D. Skeem, of Indiana.

An act granting a pension to Byron Mckee.

An act granting a pension to Thomas Maxwell.

An act granting a pension to Edwin Woodson.

An act to enable J. H. Schnell, of California, to enter and pay for a section of public land in California for his tea colony.

An act to authorize the Worthington National Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y., to change its name and location.

An act granting a pension to Sarah Gillett.

An act granting a pension to William Erwin.

An act granting a pension to Thomas J. Fiss.

An act granting a pension to Martha Davis.

An act for the relief of Maria Lea.

An act granting a pension to Mrs. Eliza Webb, widow of Daniel S. Webb, late a private in company G, Eighth Tennessee cavalry.

An act granting a pension to Josephine Donahue.

An act granting a pension to Mary J. Pearson.

An act granting a pension to William Sickles.

An act granting a pension to Isabella Smith.

An act granting a pension to Louisa P. Shellhart.

An act granting a pension to Caroline V. Grain.

An act granting a pension to Orson R. Willard.

An act granting a pension to Abraham Tuttelmire.

An act granting a pension to Mary W. Enaminger.

An act granting a pension to George W. Sublett.

An act granting a pension to Matilda Sullivan.

An act granting a pension to Melissa Andrews.

An act granting a pension to Abigail Dix.

An act granting a pension to James A. Buck.

An act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes."

An act to establish certain post roads.

Joint Resolutions Passed at the Third Session of the Forty-first Congress.

A joint resolution relative to the Centre Market, in Washington.

A joint resolution to correct an error in the enrolment of the law in relation to grand and petit jurors.

A joint resolution granting an American register to the British built bark Busy.

A joint resolution to enable Robert C. Schenck, United States Minister to Great Britain, to employ a private annunciensis.

A joint resolution providing for publishing specifications and drawings of Patent Office.

A joint resolution to authorize the restoration of Benjamin S. Richards to the active list of the navy.

A joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners in relation to the repuolic of Dominica.

A joint resolution for the restoration of Captain Dominick Lynch, of the United States Navy, to the active list from the reserved list.

A joint resolution granting condemned ordnance to the Seventh Regiment Monument Association, of Ohio.

A joint resolution for the restoration of Captain Dominick Lynes, of the United States Navy, to the active list from the reserved list.

A joint resolution for the relief of Charles P. Elgin.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of James T. Elliott, late a private of the Eleventh Michigan infantry, for services as extra duty clerk.

A joint resolution for the relief of Richard P. Hammond.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of Richard M. Peebles, of Austin county, Texas, late Collector of the Port of Galveston, Texas.

A joint resolution for the settlement of the accounts of William T. Patch.

A joint resolution extending the use of the Library of Congress to the commission appointed to revise and consolidate the laws of the United States.

A joint resolution for the benefit of the Industrial Home for the destitute children of the District of Columbia.

A joint resolution providing for the repair of the enclosure at the cemetery at Harper's Ferry, Va.

A joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the twenty-sixth section of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes."

A joint resolution granting the right of way to the Pensacola and Barrancas Railroad Company through the naval and military reservations near Pensacola, Fla.

A joint resolution for the appointment of General W. T. Sherman a regent of the Smithsonian Institute.

A joint resolution directing the Secretary to sell Bergen Heights Arsenal.

A joint resolution for the protection and preservation of the food fishes of the coast of the United States.

A joint resolution authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Leavenworth county, in the State of Kansas.

A joint resolution repealing the joint resolution approved July 15, 1870, entitled, "A joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust the accounts of George Chorpenning."

A joint resolution relative to school lands in the State of Oregon.

A joint resolution authorizing an American register to the British ship Robert L. Lane.

A joint resolution to exempt certain boats from the payment of marine hospital dues and for other purposes.

A joint resolution appropriating money to defray the expenses of the select committee of the Senate appointed to investigate alleged outrages in the Southern States.

A joint resolution authorizing the use of a naval vessel to transport breadstuffs to Europe.

A joint resolution authorizing the sale of the Chattanooga rolling mill property at Chattanooga, Tenn., to the southwestern Iron Company.

A joint resolution in favor of Joshua Bishop, late Lieutenant Commander United States Navy.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to audit and pay the claim of Robert T. Kirkpatrick, a loyal citizen of Tennessee.

A joint resolution for the relief of Captain William O. Sides.

A joint resolution to authorize the President to permit William L. Hunscom, late a naval constructor of the navy of the United States, to withdraw his resignation of that office.

A joint resolution for the relief of Lieutenant Commander John N. Quackenbush.

A joint resolution for the relief of Mary A. Elliot.

A joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain documents.

A joint resolution authorizing the Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, New York, to change its location.

A joint resolution relative to the steamship Meteor.

A joint resolution authorizing water gauges to be established and observations to be made upon the Mississippi river and its principal tributaries, with a view to obtaining information required for the protection of alluvial lands against overflow, and for the improvement of navigation.

A joint resolution for the relief of John L. Thomas, Jr., and Edwin Webber, the present and former collector of customs at Baltimore, and late United States designated depositaries.

A joint resolution prescribing the oath to be taken by H. V. M. Miller, Senator elect from Georgia.

A joint resolution for the relief of John E. Haggerty.

A joint resolution for the relief of Lucy A. Smith, widow and administratrix of James Smith, deceased.

A joint resolution to extend the benefit of the act establishing the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Text of the Bill Which Passed Congress Yesterday—The Route of the Proposed New Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871.

The Texas Pacific Railroad bill has passed both houses and now awaits the President's signature. The report of the committee of conference having been agreed to this afternoon the text of the House substitute (a synopsis of which has recently been published) was not materially altered, but was amended by the addition of several new sections. The main track commences at Marshal, Texas, and extends thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be determined by said company, near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, to a point near El Paso; thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be selected by said company, through New Mexico and Arizona, to a point on the Rio Colorado, at or near the southeastern boundary of the State of California; thence by the most direct and eligible route to San Diego, California. The New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, chartered by the State of Louisiana, has the right to connect by the most eligible route to be selected by said company with the said Texas Pacific Railroad, at its eastern terminus, and shall have the right of way through the public lands to the same extent granted hereby to the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and in aid of its construction from New Orleans to Baton Rouge; thence by way of Alexandria in said State to a connection with the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company at its eastern terminus. There is hereby granted to said company, its successors and assigns the same number of alternate sections of public land per mile in the State of Louisiana as are by this act granted in the State of California to the said Pacific Railroad Company, and said lands shall be withdrawn from market, selected and patents issued therefor and opened for settlement and preemption, upon the same terms and in the same manner and time as is provided for and required from the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company, within the State of California, provided that said company shall complete the whole of said road within five years from the passage of this act.

For the purpose of connecting the Texas Pacific Railroad with the city of San Francisco, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California is hereby authorized, subject to the laws of California, to construct a line of railroad from a point at or near Tehachapa pass, by way of Los Angeles, to the Texas Pacific Railroad at or near the Colorado river, with the same rights, grants and privileges, and subject to the same limitations, restrictions and conditions as were granted to said Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California by the act of July 27, 1866; provided, however, that this section shall in no way affect or impair the rights, private or prospective, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company or any other railroad company.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LOTTA is at the Arch, Philadelphia.

SARATOGA is doing well at the Globe, Boston.

FECHTER is the attraction this week at McVicker's, Chicago.

OSCAR M. NEWELL, a young pianist, plays at Steinway Hall this evening.

WEHLI will give three popular concerts at the Boston Music Hall next week.

THE ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE of Messrs. Hess & Co. are playing this week in Detroit.

LINA EDWIN'S burlesque and comedy combination are doing immense business in the New England towns.

STINSON hangs himself every night this week at Aitken's, Chicago. "Neck and Neck" has proved a mine to him.

HARRY WATKINS and lady took their farewell of Savannah on Saturday. Their engagement was a genuine success.

ST. ANDREW'S DIVISION of the Sons of Temperance gave their third grand soirée and concert at Lyric Hall last evening.

COLLINS, the Irish comedian, played last week at the St. Charles, New Orleans. Lefranc has been reengaged at the Opera House.

"IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE" will soon be withdrawn from Apollo Hall. One of its principal features is Barry Aylmar, a capital Irish comedian.

MISS IDA ROSENBURGH had a flattering testimonial concert at Steinway Hall on Monday, on which occasion her singing evoked an outburst of applause.

CHARLES E. NEWTON, author of the drama "Cast Upon the World," has not disposed of his copyright, but empowers Mr. Mortimer to perform the play for a certain time.

THE FIRST circus performance in New York was given at the New Amphitheatre, in Greenwich street, during the year 1794, under the management of Mr. Ricketts, a very expert gymnast.

A BOSTON critic is afraid lest the impressive moral of the "Twelve Temptations," now running at the largest house in the "Hub," will be lost "in the fascinations of the ballet." The loss need not be regretted.

A BORDEAUX WRITER says it is difficult to determine whether Déjazet, the veteran actress of seventy-two, or her daughter, Herminie, of thirty-eight, is the older, judging from their appearance when properly made up.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC is only four years old, having been started by Mr. E. Tourgee in February, 1866. During these four years it has been attended by nearly 8,000 pupils, and is now the largest music school in the world.

CRUVELLI, the noted singer, who retired years ago from the lyric stage, is spending the winter at Nice, where she gives delightful musical parties, at which she is the chief attraction. Her voice is said to have much of its former richness, range and power.

DALY is stripping the provincial towns of their best talent for the next season. Not content with taking Lemoyne, Griffiths and Craig from Boston, and Fawcett from Chicago, he has now engaged Mr. Louis James, of the Arch, Philadelphia. There will be now in the company James Lewis and Louis James. Queer, ain't it?

MR. GYE has engaged Madame Patepa-Rosa for the London season of Italian opera, beginning at the end of March. His company also includes Adelina Patti, Lucca, Sessi, Mario, Monghi and Naudin. Madame Rosa, we believe, has never appeared on the Italian stage in London. She will probably make her début either in "Trovatore" or in "Martha." This engagement will not interfere with her American campaign in the autumn, as the London season closes about the end of July.

MUSICAL CRITICISM in the country is like the heathen Chinee, peculiar. A Terre Haute newspaper remarks that "the way M. Vieuxtemps chased 'St. Patrick's Day in the Morning' all over the violin, all over the house, all over Ireland, all through the known keys, diatonic and chromatic, major and minor, will cause all to remember him with pleasure." A correspondent of the Hudson *Daily Star* thinks that "for the chisel of Powers or the pencil of Frankenstein, Miss Nilsson's organism of song would hardly have proven a model of Murillo beauty, but to the eye of the immortal Rositansky its anatomical structure would have been perfect, for that powerful but most delicate function, her soul alone, only knew how to demand and bring them into play."

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH!—In "The Magic Flute" Christina Nilsson sings F above the staff. The youngest of the sisters Sessi, with a compass of three octaves and a half, reached the same note. Catalani had the same wonderful compass, but pitched a third lower. The highest voice on record is that of Lucrezia Ajugari, whom Mozart heard at Parma. With a voice as pure as a flute she ascended to triple C, trilling on the D above. A Madame Becker, who astonished St. Petersburg in 1823, reached the same note by accident. The air in the third act of "The Robber's Castle," composed for her, goes up to double A. On one occasion, as she was giving this dangerous note, the leader of the orchestra looked so fixedly at her that she was frightened and gave the C above. Rubini sang, without straining his voice, up to double A. Mlle. Roemer, of the German Opera Troupe, which has just closed its season here, also sings to F above.

AID FOR FRANCE.

The Mercantile Library Association have undertaken to aid in the work of raising funds for the relief of the French, and it is arranged that the entire proceeds of Mr. Wendell Phillips' lecture on "The Questions of the Day," at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening next, will be devoted to this noble purpose.

The following correspondence has been received from Charles H. Marshall, chairman of the committee:—

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 2, 1871.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman Chamber of Commerce Committee on French Relief:—

I remit you, through the Bank of San Jose, California, sixteen hundred dollars in gold coin, contributed for French relief by citizens of San Jose and Santa Clara, which please apply to the purchase of provisions or as the most pressing need requires.

Acknowledge receipt. CHARLES G. AMES.

REPLY.

CHARLES G. AMES, San Jose, Cal.:—

New York French Relief Committee thankfully acknowledges the noble and generous contribution received from citizens of San Jose and Santa Clara.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary.

The French Relief Committee yesterday received advices by cable from Minister Washburne and from its London committee, whose agent is at work distributing money, &c., in the most suffering provinces of France. These advices all agree that more money is greatly needed and needed immediately.

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

The Germans of Jersey City are making preparations to celebrate the return of peace by a three days' jubilee, to commence on Easter Monday. At the meeting on Thursday night eighteen societies were represented, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Joseph W. Palmer.

Dr. Joseph W. Palmer, whose connection with the Boston press extended further back than that of any person now living, died yesterday at the Coolidge House, Boston. He had been attached to the *Daily Advertiser* for over forty years, chiefly as commercial editor, and was well known as the compiler of the necrology of the graduates of Harvard College. Dr. Palmer was born in 1796 and was graduated at Harvard in 1820.

Walter Brown.

Walter Brown, the famous oarsman, died at the residence of his mother in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, from enlargement of the spleen, complicated with dropsy. The disease was contracted during the destruction of his boathouse at Boston, a few weeks ago. He suffered terribly from illness for three weeks, but retained his consciousness to the last, recognizing his friends around him. He was thirty-one years old last November. He leaves a wife in Portland, Me.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PARADE ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The convention of Irish societies of Brooklyn was held last night at Emmet Hall, in Canton street, the object being to select a Marshal and aids for the procession on St. Patrick's Day. Mr. Michael Fox, of St. Peter's Benevolent Society, was unanimously elected as the Grand Marshal. Mr. A. W. Smith, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 4, was elected as first aid, and Mr. Thomas Galligan, of No. 7, was elected as second aid. After some discussion in regard to the route the matter was referred to a committee, who are to prepare a programme and submit it at the next meeting of the delegates.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	25	48	3 P. M.	36	60
6 A. M.	24	50	6 P. M.	32	63
9 A. M.	25	49	9 P. M.	31	55
12 M.	30	59	12 P. M.	28	48

Average temperature yesterday 51

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 29¾

Professor Frobisher will deliver free readings this (Saturday) evening in the hall of the Cooper Union, assisted by Miss Nettie Collins and Miss Grace McLaughlin. This is included in the free course of Saturday night lectures.

The Spanish schoolship Trinidad, having on board the cadets who are destined to officer the navy of Spain, is expected to arrive shortly in this port, and will make a brief stay, in order to give the young men an opportunity to visit the naval establishments of this city and Brooklyn.

George D. Hasbrouck, a charity boarder at the house of John F. Nusen, No. 173 Bleecker street, on Thursday night packed up the wardrobe of his bedfellow in a pillow case and endeavored to leave the house. He was discovered and given into the custody of officer Waterman, of the Eighth precinct. Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday held him for examination.

Mr. May, whose wife Bridget died on Thursday of last week, from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid swallowed by mistake at her late residence, 29 New Chambers street, having partially recovered from his severe illness, Coroner Young has determined to proceed with the investigation on Monday next. The acid, it will be remembered, was left at the house by one of the Sanitary Inspectors from the Board of Health for disinfecting purposes.

The second meeting of the William M. Tweed Club of the Seventh ward was held at 55 Pike street last evening, and was a decided success. The attendance was large, and over fifty new members were proposed. Committees on Bylaws and Headquarters reported progress. The great feature that seemed to predominate was entire unity of sentiment and general determination to make this club like its illustrious namesake. The President, Mr. Thomas Shiels, was unremitting in his attentions to the members and officers of the organization.

On Thursday night last William Auker, aged twenty-six years, of No. 63 Thompson street, was arrested for forcing open a rear window of the premises of Bernard Connelly, at No. 148 Bleecker street, and stealing furniture valued at fifty dollars. William Conklin, of No. 121 Amity street, also charges that on the night of the 5th of January last Auker forced open the front door of the stable and stole therefrom harness and blankets valued at $150. He was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, and, admitting the charges, was committed without bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

James Clegg, a lad twelve and a half years of age, whose parents live at No. 102 Washington street, died in the Park Hospital on Thursday evening. A few hours previously deceased was at play with some other boys in front of premises No. 65 Robinson street. A large grindstone which was standing against the side of the building toppled over, and, falling on James, fractured his skull in a terrible manner. Coroner Keen

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

10 BOND STREET.—SITUATIONS: ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best references. Call for two days.

38 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; ONE who understands soups, meats and games pastries, dessert of all kinds and is an excellent baker; best city reference; no objections to a private boarding house.

109 WEST 15TH ST., SECOND HOUSE, SECOND floor, rear.—A smart girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; good city reference. Call for two days.

110 WEST 18TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE AS cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; the best city reference.

114 EAST 26TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for an excellent colored cook where she will not be required to assist at washing; thoroughly understands her business; has good city reference; no objection to the country.

159 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH ave.—A competent young woman as first rate cook and baker of all kinds, in a private family or private boarding house; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 30TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; best of references. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 2.

240 WEST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH ave.—A Protestant young woman as good plain cook; good reference.

333 BOWERY, BETWEEN 2D AND 3D STS.—A WOman, who is a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; kind to children; city or country; does not care how far if a nice place; good reference. Call for two days.

424 EAST 15TH ST., ROOM 11.—TWO RESPECTable girls: one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call or address for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

57 WEST 38TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; willing to do chamberwork. Call for one day.

156 WEST 23TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH ave.—A girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would assist with the washing; has five years' reference from last place.

210 GRAHAM AV., BROOKLYN, E. D.—A GERMAN girl, 17 years of age, as chambermaid in a small family; is a good plain sewer. Call on or address Miss ZIEGLER.

223 WEST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—as chambermaid and waitress, or to do cooking in a small family; Staten Island preferred; best of reference.

227 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, UP STAIRS, ROOM No. 2.—A middle aged lady as chambermaid in a hotel; will work for board and room. Call or address.

255 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble girl as cook, understands all kinds of cooking; is a first rate baker; has no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

329 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do sewing; good city reference.

749 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTable German girl in a first class American family as chambermaid; good city references.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A DRESSMAKER wants a permanent situation; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine, also Willcox & Gibbs. Can be seen with her present employer.

117 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to do plain sewing and take care of children; reference.

220 WEST 18TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to go out by the day or week; best city reference.

282 6TH AV., THIRD DOOR FROM 18TH ST., IN the store.—As dressmaker, by the day or week; operates on machine; $1 50 per day.

337 EAST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $5 a $8 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

585 3D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS. FIRST floor, front room.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day in private families; best references.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER AS SEAMSTRESS, BY the day, week or month; can do cutting and trimming in every style. Address F. G., box 110 Herald office.

THOROUGH DRESSMAKER, BY THE DAY; QUICK cutter, excellent style; get all the latest style patterns for ladies' selection. Address Mrs. G., box 110 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Address for one week C. W., Elizabeth Post office, N. J.

General Housework, &c.

28 WEST 13TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS OR would do general housework in a small family; best reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

156 WEST 23TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH ave.—A girl to do general housework; good city reference.

122 MOTT ST., REAR BUILDING.—AN ENGLISH girl to do general housework in a small American family, who keep one servant. Address L. WILLIAMS.

Housekeepers, &c.

73 PERRY ST.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, A stranger to the city, refined and agreeable, as housekeeper in a widower's family of means; understands all kinds of meats and pastries. Call or address Mrs. J. B., for two days.

132 EAST 27TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED GERMAN lady as housekeeper or companion to a delicate lady in a private family; best references.

182 6TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY, 20 YEARS OF AGE, stranger in the city, of education and refinement, as housekeeper; widower's family preferred; is well calculated to make a home pleasant and agreeable; no objection to travel. Call for Miss WOOD. Ring first bell.

207 11TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, aged 50, would like a position as housekeeper or companion; willing to assist in domestic duties; would accept of any position not menial; will be found cheerful and reliable; willing to go to any part of the world. Address Mrs. SCANNELL.

304 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as housekeeper or nurse to an invalid; is perfectly competent and not afraid of work. Call on or address Mrs. G. A. R. for two days.

348 6TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—AN EXPERIENCED middle aged lady as housekeeper; an active, reliable, competent person; none but those really requiring such need apply.

455 WEST 21ST ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERIcan lady as housekeeper or sick nurse; good references.

709 45TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS HOUSEKEEPER or to take charge of an invalid; best reference.

Laundresses, &c.

68 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH ATS.—A woman to take in washing.

159 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 12.—A competent laundress to do washing at her own house, does starches, fining and polishing; moderate terms.

200 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH ave.—A respectable woman to do washing for ladies or families; can do fining by hand or with machine in the neatest manner; best city reference. Call or address.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing to be done at her own house, or would go out by the day.

401 EAST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO take the washing of two or three families; gentlemen's shirts and ladies' skirts done to order. Call for two days.

407 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A GERman woman to go out washing and house cleaning at $1 a day; city references.

Nurses, &c.

140 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—a young woman as nurse and seamstress; good city reference. Can be seen until called.

170 EAST 33D ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS MONTHLY nurse; can take an immediate engagement; best references.

207 3D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY, THIRD floor.—A girl, aged 13, to mind a baby or to wait on the door.

228 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as nurse; understands plain sewing and the care of children. Call or address for two days.

241 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house; good but few days.

429 WEST 54TH ST.—A WIDOW LADY WISHES A baby to bring up by bottle at her own house. Call or address.

Waitresses, &c.

246 3D AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A Dutch waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; can make good salads and take care of silver; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Miscellaneous.

101 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND 4TH. A young, well educated lady, as governess to children from 10 to 14 years of age or as companion to a lady; no objection to travel. Address Rev. Rogerson, as above.

134 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out to work by the day; wash and iron; thoroughly understands her business. Call on or address M. N.

503 4TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY (AMERICAN) WITH two very amiable children and some experience, wishes a situation in a fancy goods store or bakery. Call, or address C. J. M., 40 Bar Street.

A TUTTING GOVERNESS, ENGLISH TRAINED.—Terms moderate. Address L. G., Uptown Branch Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, WISHING TO TRAVEL, DESIRES a position as companion to a lady going to Europe in April or May; is a good musician, speaks French and German fluently and accomplished. Address for one week C. A. R., Commercial Post office, W. Washington.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG LADY, CULTIVATED AND A GOOD READer, wishes a position as companion to a lady; would travel; the only object a pleasant home; references exchanged. Address M. C., Williamsburg Post office.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO instruct in French (having been abroad two years, just returned) wishes a position as governess for children, in English and French, or would like position as companion for young ladies; references unexceptionable. Address B. E. C., box 4,419 Post office, for one week.

A PARISIAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, would accept Board in this city, in a respectable family as equivalent for instruction; best city reference given. Address R. G. A., Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE PUPILS to whom she will teach French or Spanish conversationally at $3 per month. Address FRANC, Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY, THOROUGH PIANO TEACHER, wishes to give lessons in exchange for board. Address A. CH., 149 East 40th st.

A YOUNG LADY, A NEAT, QUICK SEWER, WISHES employment with a first class dressmaker or tailor. Address for three days C. B., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES COPYING IN AN OFFICE or at home, or as under bookkeeper or cashier; is a splendid writer and first class accountant. Address L. M. O., box 121 Uptown Branch Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION IN A fancy store, confectionery or stationery store; to be in business an object, not salary; is a rapid writer and splendid accountant; best references. Address C. S., box 135 up town Branch Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

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A FIRST CLASS FOREWOMAN FOR LACE CAPS wanted; wages no object. Also first class trimmers and ruche hands wanted; steady work and good pay. Call at 11 Wooster st., near Canal, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED—WHO CAN WRITE A quick both business and lady's hand, to work in an office down town. Address H. O. H., box 206 Herald office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FIRST CLASS dressmaker; one having city reference preferred. Apply, with references, 4th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS OPErators on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, who will be paid by the piece, at prices which will enable industrious experts to earn $10 and upwards per week. Apply, with references, 4th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTED—TO DO UPSTAIRS work and take care of a baby; none but a Protestant need apply. 143 West 26th st.

A GIRL WANTED—TO ASSIST IN GENERAL HOUSEwork; must bring recommendations from last place. Apply at 54 East 9th st., near Broadway.

BOW AND SCARF MAKERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS hands to work in store only. Apply at 415 Broadway, up stairs. C. H. WITHAUS & CO.

BUTTONHOLE OPERATORS WANTED—ON WHEELer & Wilson's machine. Apply to JAMES AHEARN & SON, 775 Broadway.

MILLINERS AND TRIMMERS WANTED—NONE BUT those accustomed to first class work need apply; wages from $20 to $20 a week; wanted, also, several good saleswomen. 211 Division st.

OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED IN THE MANUFACturing.—Young ladies who thoroughly understand boy and scarf making wanted, at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 637 Broadway.

OPERATORS WANTED—ON WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWing machines; must thoroughly understand silk work. Apply to WELMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

TWO EFFICIENT LADY CANVASSERS; PERMANENT employment; best pay and weekly advances. Apply at 62 William st., room 16.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN COOK; ONE who has lived in a Jewish family preferred. Apply at 10 East 35th st.

WANTED—A MILLINER; NONE BUT THOSE ACCUStomed to first class work need apply to Mrs. HAWLEY, 264 (new no.) Clinton st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M. and 7 and 9 P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE charge of an infant; one competent to act as ladies' hairdresser preferred; very high wages to the right person. Apply at 165 Broadway, room No. 2, from 2 till 3 P. M.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WILLCOX & GIBBS' machines, for muslin goods. Apply to MILLS & GIBB, 415 Broadway.

WET NURSE WANTED—AT NO. 67 COLUMBIA ST., Brooklyn, three blocks from Fulton ferry. Call for two days, from 12 till 2.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST CLASS MILLIner to go South; liberal inducements to right party. Apply at JOHN THOMPSON & CO.'S, 441 Broadway.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TEND A COUNTER.—Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M. JONES & CO., 432 Broadway.

WANTED—A NEAT, YOUNG WOMAN, TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family; city reference required. Call at 132 East 34th st., from 8 to 12.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK FOR A PRIVATE boarding house. Only those with reference need apply. 41 East 19th st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON THE GROVER & BAKER machine; none but those accustomed to the finest work need apply. Mrs. E. BARKER, 495 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COMPETENT waitress; best city reference required. Apply after 4 o'clock to-day, at 145 Montague st., Brooklyn (Wall street ferry).

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO COOK, WASH and iron in a small family, at 325 West 27th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE FOR AN INFANT. Apply, with city reference, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Saturday, at 250 West 38th st.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID (COLored). Call on Saturday and Monday, from 2 to 4 P. M., at 11 East 42d st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; ONE THAT can cut and fit dresses, who is willing to take care of two small children. Inquire at 10 East 36th st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; CITY REFERENCES REquired. 10 West 24th st., from 8 until 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL ASSIST IN the washing and ironing; city references required. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 for one day at 157 West 44th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH FRESH BREAST of milk; one who is healthy and can give best references. Apply at 65 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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A SCOTCHMAN, 22, JUST ARRIVED, WISHES A SITUAtion; understands the grocery and butcher business; good salesman; any thing; thoroughly trustworthy; salary moderate. Address S., box 144 Herald office.

A SITUATION—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man, in the fruit or liquor trade; is willing to make himself useful in any respectable business. Address for three days FRUIT, &c., Herald office.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN OF EXPERIENCE WISHES a situation as waiter in a private family; city reference. Address A. B. L., Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER WISHES TO GO ABROAD with a family or single gentleman; can be seen at any time at 208 5th ave.; best city references can be given.

MASONIC.—A BROTHER, RECENTLY ARRIVED, seeks employment; for want of which his wife and family are on Ward's Island, their baggage detained for board; he has excellent testimonials and city references; has been an officer in the English and American armies; a banker, draughtsman, journalist and civil engineering student, and only asks a chance to earn the re-establishment of his broken up home. Address M. M., box 194 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FRENCHman, who speaks several languages, as travelling servant to a gentleman or family; good reference. Address J. H., box 124 Uptown Branch Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

HARDWARE CLERKSHIP WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of experience; has travelled in the Western States; good references. Address PRATT, Herald office.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—Must thoroughly understand the business and be well acquainted with first class city retail trade. No others need apply at 799 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESman in a store and house furnishing store in the city, or would go to any part of the United States; best city reference. Address A. S. E., 421 West 35d st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 19, in a wholesale dry goods house; salary no object. Address J. L. B., No. 1 Exchange place, Jersey City.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR THE NEW YORK State trade; only those who have had experience on the road need apply. BROWN, MERRILL & WRIGHT, 42 Lispenard street.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESman. Apply to E. J. MECH AU, 585 8th av.

WANTED—CARPET SALESMEN. APPLY AT NO. 1 Bowery.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; GERman. Apply at 32 West 35th st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, FOR A NOTION AND TRIMming jobbing business; only such men need apply who have a good trade in the city and environs and filled a similar position. Address, with name of former employer, E. A., Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR SPRING TRADE, AN energetic man experienced in selling the wholesale notion and fancy goods trade, to sell an article of domestic manufacture on commission. Address C., box 3,264 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FAMILIAR WITH THE duties of invoicing, and to make himself generally useful in a first class establishment; salary $10 to $12 per week. Address in own handwriting, with references, INVOICE CLERK, box 3,449 Post office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THE lace and embroidery, fine white goods, domestic and print departments. CAMPION & STUART, 631 Broadway.

WANTED.—A MAN VERY FAMILIAR WITH SOUTHern and Western grocery trade is about starting on a trip and would like to make arrangements to sell a specialty in that line; satisfactory evidence given of ability, &c. Address A. R. D., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom in the city or country; best reference. Call on or address MARTIN MEERE, 126 Clinton place.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objection in the city or country. Call at or address No. 6 West 44th st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD practical gardener; married; no family; good reference. Address R. R., box 150 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced, practical man; married, one child; has had charge of good places and given good satisfaction; good city reference. Address R. B., care of A. Bridgeman & Son, seed store, 476 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE man, as coachman and groom in the country; city reference. Address P. H., 302 East 11th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GERMANS; ONE as coachman or to do general work; the other as farmer. Call on J. M., No. 7 John st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, A situation as groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; no objection to the country. Inquire of Thomas Noble, 27 Wall st.

WANTED—A GROOM IN A LIVERY STABLE. Inquire at 24 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, AS COACHMAN AND farm hand. Apply, with reference, at 127 Broadway, room 22, from 12½ to 1, to-day (Saturday), March 4.

WANTED—A VEGETABLE GARDENER, TO WORK a farm on shares; one who is acquainted with the markets and raising vegetables for market may apply to WM. RANDELL, West Flushing, Flushing Railroad.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; NO CHILdren. Good reference. Address FRED MARTIN, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN UNDER GARDENER; A SCOTCH PROtestant preferred. Apply at 267 Madison av., at 6 P. M.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

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A WAITER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS checks and waiting on tables. Apply at 276 5th av. H. E. EARL.

BOY WANTED—TO TEND SODA FOUNTAIN; FROM 15 to 18 years of age. Apply at CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.'S, corner Broadway and 20th st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO SOLICIT FOR ADVERtisements that will pay well; experienced men can find first class work. Address HUNT, box 174 Herald office.

HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, IN A LARGE public institution in this city, a gentleman of medical education and experience, of good manners and knowledge of the miscellaneous details pertaining to an institution, with abilities as a disciplinarian and executive officer; he will be required to live in the institution, with the usual allowances. Address PUBLIC INSTITUTION, Post office, station D.

TO GENERAL AGENTS.—LIFE INSURANCE.—ONE of the most prominent and progressive "All Cash" Life Insurance Companies of New York holds ready for reassignment some of the best General Agency districts in the New England, Middle and Western States. Life insurance men of experience and approved standing are invited to make application for territory, giving reference and extent of previous business. Opportunities are here presented to men of the first talent to secure fields seldom to be had from a first class company. Address GENERAL AGENCY, Post office box 1,857, New York.

WANTED—A LAD HAVING SOME KNOWLEDGE OF surveying and draughting; a German prefetred. Address SURVEYOR, box 183 Uptown Branch Herald office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply by letter to LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

WANTED—IN OUR GLOVE AND SMALL WARE DEpartments, boys from 16 to 18 years of age. Apply with references, to LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO SELL "MARK TWAIN'S" Autobiography. Published this day. E. & J. B. MEEKS, 23 Dey st.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE AND TO BE USEFUL, A lad of 15 years, who writes well and has business experience. Address FAITHFULNESS, box 196 Herald office.

WANTED—GOOD DIRECTORY CANVASSERS. APply on Water st., corner Pine, third story.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OYSTERMAN; ALSO A waiter for a restaurant uptown. Apply at 401 8th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG, UNMARRIED, PRACTICAL American farmer of large experience, sound judgment, thoroughly understanding all the branches of mixed farming; one that has always full-weed farming on large farms. Address, with full particulars, age, experience, &c., FARM OWNER, Herald office.

THE TRADES.

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A ARTIST WANTED.—A GOOD LITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST, well acquainted with his business. Address, stating salary, LITHOGRAPHER, box 127 Herald office.

A PRACTICAL DISTILLER, OF MANY YEARS' EXperience, is open to an immediate engagement; can make his own yeast; knows all about distilling and rectifying. Address DISTILLER, 37 Chrystie st.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED—35 PER CENT ON SHEFfield statement. Apply at Philadelphia File Works, 1,601 Spring Garden st., Philadelphia.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED.—BASTARD, HORSE RASP, mill and taper cutters; also good grinder and forger. Address BLACK DIAMOND FILE WORKS, 39 Richmond st., Philadelphia.

JEWELERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS WORKMAN for lathe work. FORD & MULFORD, 24 John st.

POLISHERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, for polishing light work. Address H. O. B., Herald office.

SILVER PLATER.—WANTED A FIRST CLASS SILVER plater. Address H. O. S., Herald office.

TOOLMAKERS.—WANTED, GOOD MEN, ON COLored brass fit, lockets and rods. CHATELLIER & SPENCE, 652 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Address ARCHITECT, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION where he can learn some mechanical business; has some knowledge of draughting. Address MECHANIC, 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BAKER FOR A RESTAURANT (Good Samaritan); those who can give references from former employers for capacity, honesty and so forth may address SIEEMAN, Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

A.—SI VOUS AVEZ UNE ANNONCE POUR ETRE inserée dans le NEW YORK HERALD et que vous désirez la faire traduire en Français, vous pouvez la laisser au HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, No. 1,246 Broadway, trente-troisième au dessous de la 31me rue, et on vous donnera satisfaction.

Un français et le seul interprète et agent de cette annonce, dans le but de la rendre, au même prix que le bureau en chef. Ouvert depuis huit heures du matin jusqu'à huit heures du soir.

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UNE JEUNE FILLE SUISSE PROTESTANTE, PARLANT français et anglais, désire se placer pour bonne d'enfants dans une famille allant en Europe; toute sûreté exigée. S'adresser F. M., au 101 East 13th st., chambre No. 8.

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A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—KAY, SHAW & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD tables are the best in use. Warerooms, 738 Broadway, corner 4th st., up stairs. Also, second hand tables at a sacrifice.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY STREET, OVER Importers' and Traders' National Bank—Entire Floor (50x65) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A LARGE, FINE OFFICE TO LET—WITH OR WITHout the privilege of storage in the building. 93 West street, opposite Central Railroad depot.

A.—TWO LOFTS, EACH 30X118, WITH STEAM POWer, to lease; heated by steam; light all around; possession May 1, 1871. Inquire at G. W. ALCOTT'S, corner avenue B and Eighteenth street.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS WAREROOMS TO LET AT 55 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FACTORY—123 MERCER STREET, THREE STORIES and basement; well lighted; engine, boiler and steam elevator; cheap rent. Apply on premises.

FLOOR TO LET, 22x60, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM.—Second Floor, well ventilated and lighted on both sides; well adapted for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire in office of N. B. COTTRELL, corner of Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue.

FOR 21 YEARS, WITH RENEWALS, THE FOUR story and attic stone House 127 Fifth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Apply there, before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M. only.

FOR FURNITURE, GILDERS, CARRIAGE WARErooms and any business but liquors, new Building (25x100) 55 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also four dwelling Rooms.

FOR RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY; ONE OF THE oldest in Newark, N. J.; located in the best part of Broad street. BASSETT & EDWARDS, 765 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 164 WEST SIDE, NEAR TWENTYsecond street.—High basement Store to let, about 60 feet deep, well lighted and suitable for any respectable business. Apply on the premises.

HOTEL TO LET—201 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, northwest corner of Seventh avenue, lately altered and adapted for a first class family hotel, with all the modern improvements, containing sixty rooms, with three bathrooms, laundry, four vaults under sidewalk; heated by Baker & Smith's improved steam heating apparatus; Newman & Capron's bell annunciator; elevator from cellar to roof. Apply on premises from 10 to 2.

NEW HOTEL TO RENT, IN CHICAGO. The Bigelow House, Chicago, will be completed, ready for occupation, May 1, 1871. The finest, most complete and most desirably located Hotel in the West. Modern in every respect, and unsurpassed for beauty of structure. For particulars, plans, &c., apply to G. A. BIGELOW, No. 236 Dearborn street, Chicago.

NO. 125 MERCER STREET TO LET FOR BUSINESS purposes.—Three story Dwelling, Store and Basement; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 155 Broadway.

OFFICES TO RENT IN 291 BROADWAY.—A SUIT of five Rooms on the first floor; suitable for life insurance companies or lawyers; will let together or separately.

PLOT TO LEASE—50X185, NOW A COAL YARD, 263 West Twenty-fifth street. J. W. HAMERSLEY, 255 Fifth avenue.

ROOM TO RENT.—A ROOM IN THE SOMERVILLE building, corner Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street; suitable for a studio or other purposes. Apply at room No. 8 between 11 and 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO LET, THREE FLOORS OF NO. 192 Fifth avenue, separately or together, for business purposes or a club. Apply on the premises, of JAMES W. BELL.

STEAM POWER.—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of 118 Leonard street, four doors east of Broadway, to let, with steady Power; also, if desired, the Store and Basement in same building. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—CORNER FIRST AND NORTH THIRD streets, Williamsburg; two floors, 40x80; well lighted; hoist, &c. Apply on the premises, to C. W. KENNEDY & CO.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIVE STORY AND BASEment Building, 44x85; good light; suitable for heavy machinery. Also large and small Rooms. Inquire at 169 West Twenty-seventh street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—THREE FLOORS, CORNER building 249 Canal street; gas throughout; desirable location for manufacturing, gas fitters, printers. Inquire of R. H. KERR, 151 Centre street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, LARGE AND small, well lighted; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

STORE TO LET.—BEST LOCATION IN UNION square; 25x100 feet; long lease and low rent. Apply to F. P. PERKINS, 115 Broadway, room No. 7.

STORE TO LET—217 SIXTH STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue and Cooper Institute; kept now for the sale of music and musical instruments. Also a First Floor at 219, for light business purposes. Inquire at 219 Sixth street.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 713 Broadway, offers for rent the old Clothing Stand, No. 8 Bowery; also the House and Store 254 Water street. To lease—the brick Building 16 Hudson street.

THIRTEENTH AVENUE, 120 FEET NORTH OF BANK street, to head, water front, double Stores; stable for 25 horses, in whole or part. Inquire on premises.

TEAS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.—TO LET, THE Building southwest corner James Slip (New Chambers street) and Water street, adjacent to Hunter's Point ferry, Long Island and Flushing Railroad depots and George Law's new ferry; a valuable stand for city and country trade. Inquire at 192 Broadway, room 19.

TO LEASE—STORE 661 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND street; 25x100 or 25x200 feet, to suit; also Basement and Lofts. Immediate possession. Apply on premises.

TO LEASE—THE LOTS ON SOUTHERLY SIDE OF Morton street, west of Washington; 800 feet on Morton street and 50 on Washington. Apply to G. BANYER, 13 West Twenty-first street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR BUSINESS purposes, the large House and lot of Ground 144 Fifth avenue. Apply to J. EDGAR, 28 Nassau street, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO LEASE—A FINE HOTEL, WITH 20 ACRES OF Ground, including steamboat wharf at Ticonderoga Point, stands on several lines of travel. For map and particulars inquire of R. H. KINE, 557 Sixth avenue.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR STORY HOUSE CORNER OF Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street; very desirable for business purposes. S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LEASE—THE FIVE STORY BROWN STONE BUILding, 147 Duane street, second door from West Broadway. Immediate possession. Apply to KNOX, the hatter, 212 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE NEW FIVE STORY IRON BUILDING, just finished, on the northeast corner of Mercer and Spring streets. Immediate possession. Apply to KNOX, the hatter, 212 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT WELL known and popular Hotel, the Prescott House, corner of Broadway and Spring street. Will be leased to a responsible party upon liberal terms. For particulars apply to C. KNOX, hatter, 212 Broadway.

TO LET—LIGHT BUSINESS AND DWELLING, UPPER part of 706 Broadway; six rooms. Rent low.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND SPLENDID LOFTS, NO. 88 Maiden lane, very suitable for patent medicine business. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A STORE, 25x100, SUITABLE FOR A PIANO showroom or light manufacturing; well lighted. Inquire of H. HUESCH, 123 West Houston street.

TO LET—IN THE WHITEMORE HOUSE, 45 GROVE street, three fine Parlors for business purposes; also two light Basements, suitable for restaurant and barber shop, and a number of Flats, with all conveniences. Apply to WALDRON & COOKE, 108 Liberty street.

TO LET—A FRONT BASEMENT OFFICE, OCCUPIED for five years by a physician lately deceased. 223 East Sixty-fifth street.

TO LET—THREE STORES, FOUR STORIES AND CELlar, in West Eleventh street, between West and Thirteenth avenue; fronts on the water; suitable for grain or storage purposes. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, on the premises.

TO LET—170 SIXTH AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER of Twelfth street, Store and Dwelling; building 25x80; arranged in flats. Apply at 12 West Thirty-ninth street.

TO LET—SIXTEEN LOTS, BETWEEN WEST STREET and Thirteenth avenue, on Gansevoort street, with bulkhead in front. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, 334 West Eleventh street.

TO LET—Storeroom and Benchroom, with Power. SMITH & BU

POOR PARIS.

cenes in the Streets After the Elections.

AITING FOR THE VERDICT.

russian Lancers Riding Down Helpless People.

HE PARISIANS DEJECTED.

Movements of the Revolutionary Socialist Democracy.

PARIS, Feb. 18, 1871.

The official returns of the elections appear to be a at of arithmetic that the Mayors of Paris, although ded by 8,000 scrutators, are utterly unable to acomplish. The elections in Paris took place on the h; but as yet we have received no official statenent as to the names of those who are to represent his city in the National Assembly. It was originly announced that the state of the polls would be ade known on Friday; then appeared a notice, gned by Jules Favre, stating that, it being tterly impossible to effect the examination of the otes within the time fixed by the order of the 8th ebruary, the public must rest content for another wenty-four hours. The calmness with which the eople read the placard was surprising. They have ecome so accustomed to find the promises made by he government broken that they have long since iven up belief in the flowery effusions of the men f the 4th September. Parisian excitability has een "knocked into a cocked hat" by the vicissiudes of the last four months. We take things as ey come and are thankful. Two days since e Parisians voted, but they are still in the dark as the result of their handiwork. A few months nce, when imperial velvet ruled the destinies of rance, a delay of a few hours in making known to e Belleville pets the state of the popular vote ould have been the signal for riot and barricades. Rochefort would have cried aloud for vengeance the next number of the *Lanterne;* M. Gustave ourens would have screeched the war whoop; ving stones would have been torn up; omnibuses erturned; Napoleon would have trembled on his rone and sycophants tottered around it. In those ys of imperial tyranny the oppressors of the eople did not dare to trifle with the public nience. Now, however, Jack is as good as his aster, and his master is as good as Jack. What oes it matter whether the result of the elections ere known last week or this? Whether Garibaldi the Duc d'Aumale, Louis Blanc or Prince apoleon, Jules Favre or the Pope, represents the abitants of Paris, whose intellects have been all ore or less stagnated by the siege? Business men declare that they find it impossible bring their minds again to work. Our heads have come unbalanced by the strange, isolated existence e have endured during the past five months. f the events which have occurred during our imisonment we know nothing. The world has gone lling on ahead of us; it will be long before we can ke up the running. The slowness in giving the sults of the voting is scandalous. In 1848 it was rified in less than twenty-four hours. On the ocsion of the *plébiscite*, last year, you may remember at I telegraphed the Paris vote, and, indeed, that nearly the entire country, during the night. Yesrday the National Assembly met at Bordeaux, and t the Paris elections were not actually known. It certain, however, that the capital has placed at e head of the list the names most highly prized by e republic. Paris, undaunted by a five months' ege, sends to Bordeaux those who have most enerhically advised resistance and opposed capitalon. With regard to the Paris elections it is said at one-third of the inscribed electors abstained om voting. This, with a want of proper understanding between the various fractions of the liberal conservatives must be the cause of

THE VICTORY GAINED BY THE VIOLENT PARTY.

Another reason given for the great number of abentions is the natural desire of those who have een prisoners in Paris for months to take advanage of the armistice and return to their relatives or ends in the provinces. In the dreadful position the country at the present moment patriotism ould have induced all to have exercised their right vote, even at the loss of self-gratification, as on e conduct of the National Assembly the future of ance will depend.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE PROVINCES

ve been in favor of the liberal conservatives. ey are an answer to those in Paris. I have heard day from Versailles, however, that the Prussians e not satisfied with the appearance of the southern partments, and that they will not agree to a progation of the armistice. They expect that the ovinces will continue the struggle, and have alady despatched two army corps to counteract any tile movement in the south. The invaders know t their conditions will be unacceptable, and durg the armistice they have continued to prepare for renewal of hostilities. Paris is, of course, erly powerless, and remains *in statu quo.*

Saturday the Germans suddenly stopped communication with the provinces, and during afternoon a report gained ground that there was general rising in the South in favor of the continuation of the war. The proclamation addressed Garibaldi to the Army of the Vosges, dated 26th January, has caused a painful sensation. The count he gives of wounded Frenchmen having en brutally killed by the enemy, of surgeons havbeen assassinated, of a wounded captain of the ancs-tireurs having been tied hands and feet and red alive, is sufficient to exasperate a people to mmit reprisals. I have invariably given you to best of my power a fair,

UNBIASED ACCOUNT OF THE SCENES I HAVE WITNESSED.

having been present at acts of cruelty committed the Prussians I have hitherto passed without ice the brutal and savage conduct attributed to enemy by the French press. I have been intued on reliable authority that some of the Prusn wounded were afterwards killed on one of the le fields near Paris. But the apparentunfavorable act was accounted for thus.—French had advanced and were driven back. le retreating some German wounded fired as they sed and the French despatched them. The acnt given by Garibaldi appears incredible, and if d read it on Saturday, instead of this morning, ould have passed unnoticed in this letter, as I e invariably experienced the best treatment ever I have come into contact with Prussians. terday I went to St. Denis, at

THE PRUSSIAN OUTPOST ON THE BRIDGE.

here was a considerable number of French peowaiting peacably on the sidewalk for their turn ass the lines after the passes had been examd. Neither by gesture nor word was any provon offered to the enemy. One of the Prussian ers pressed the people back with his horse; a boilman raised his hand to save himself, the lanshouted angrily in German, "Don't touch my e's bridle!" then reining back his charger, he k him the spur and deliberately and brutally ove into the crowd, scattering, as he did so, men, men and children, several of whom were thrown n. It was an uncalled for, wanton and cowrd act. If committed in America or England the ld would have wreaked summary vengeance on scoundrel, although certain of having been shot n immediately after wards. As it was a small hurled a stone at the lancer. Unfortunately, the was not a good shot, fortunately, he was strong in the arm—the stone struck me on the

When returning St. Denis the people are forced ross another bridge. There I witnessed

A SECOND SCENE,

ere I charged an unfortunate hawker, carrying a ulty of glass on his back. The lancer was so ed that an infantry soldier relieved him. The ne of the French is most remarkable. It is inscrutable. The bombs I, as others, have been ntioned to no longer whistle to such a common ion, while fresh arrivals have been taken of them." Their coolness is unbounded, forsooth, ut fully demoralized. Can they be blaming ernment, losing their time, waiting for the ow of a mass of iron will to repair themselves ir ground? It made my blood boil to see the brutal assault committed by the Prussian ers, and returned home as relieved as the signor a naturally lively temperament now suffering and ressed.

A FEW MONTHS AGO THEY LIVED LIKE A DREAM.

The Imperial Guard leaving with enthusiasm, the ne of troops of every branch of the service, a ed with, gay and the carolling covered thousand ows I observed to you last June, where are ey? Some are—scarcely a vestige of the old ment left to be found in Paris. Others came the revolution with a government of their choice. Mothers passionately and glittering ers, in general, lively and ordinary days were ed, exhibiting despair, accompanied by imprecations. Paris would be regenerated; early introduced the bill for a permanent defence of the ty. Rampe and Dufaure will pass a severe ment on the conduct and conspirators of Mathe Commune. Laughing they demanded the ment of Paris. The government will not ain in power. Men, men of orders of service, ent every class in society, are as proud of ir ancestors as the descendants of the Norsmen were at Hastings. Only we need and do expect. Who ow all the long, long experienced by the hapless people of Paris when their heart,

in October, that there actually existed an Army of the Loire? It was but a ray of sunshine in a frightful tempest. For months Paris was buoyed up with hope; but she is now prostrate.

OUR PRESENT CAPTIVITY,

although provisions are more plentiful, appears to be more unbearable, since we have come into contact with our jailers, than when we lived on black bread and horse flesh. Although stunned by the incessant roar of cannon, we flattered ourselves that we were waiting for the signal to be given to cut through the investing lines, when the armies of relief approached the capital. Now that the forts have been surrendered, the ramparts dismantled and the troops disarmed, hope has given place to a sense of irritation and discontent most difficult to be described. Should the provinces continue the war the disappointment felt by Parisians at not being able to render assistance will be intense. The belief that the war will be continued has during the past few days gained ground. That the Prussians should take possession of the provinces which they have coveted, should the French be unable to prevent them, is natural enough; but the Parisians cannot believe that a French National Assembly will ratify the cession and give up to Prussia 1,500,000 human beings without consulting them. And hence these most anxious for peace fear that their desire will not be accomplished. Another point worthy of remark is that the united committees, of which the list of candidates has to a great extent triumphed in Paris, are not losing their time. To-morrow an extraordinary electoral meeting will take place. Two delegates from each club in the twenty arrondissements are invited by the electoral socialist revolutionary committee, constituted by the International Workingmen's Association, the federal chamber of working societies, and the delegation from the twenty arrondissements of Paris. The object of the meeting is to arrange the definitive list, for which the

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

will vote *en masse.* The moderate republicans do not approve of the Paris vote. They consider that with the exception of a few names which do honor to the persons who selected them, such as Victor Hugo, Quinet and Louis Blanc, the voting in Paris is to be deplored. Paris has hoisted the red flag of democracy, the provinces have displayed that of reaction. The display of

PROVISIONS IN THE SHOP WINDOWS

increases daily, but the prices, although considerably reduced, are still high. The ever-rise has increased the prices in the villages near Paris. At Longjumeau the price of meat is four francs per pound, butter three francs, bread thirty-two centimes per pound. It is stated that much of the English gift has been most grossly misappropriated, and that shopkeepers have boasted that the merchandise in their windows has been obtained from the English store of provisions. Among other things sent from London, *on dit,* is a splendid stock of York hams and bacon, the odor of which appears to have been too much for the German troops, who, when the provisions traversed their lines, fell upon the good cheer intended for starving Parisians, and replaced it with the horrible, rank Silesia bacon which has during the past few days been served out at the Mairies of Paris.

AUSTRIA.

The French Elections—False Security of the Hapsburgs—What Is Necessary for the Safety of the Empire.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16, 1871.

The French elections have been the all interesting topic of the day, as on their result the continuance of the war or an early peace was depending. For everybody connected with France it was clear that free elections would result in the return of a monarchical Assembly, as the French peasant is adverse to the tribulations of party warfare, inseparable of a republic in France, and quite in the hands of the Catholic priests, who abhor the very name of a republic. It will never do in politics to cherish illusions, and the Germans would have been ill advised indeed if they had made dependent their future security on the ever-changing form of any French government. As it is, the Orleans party are in so large a majority that their ascending the throne is only a matter of time. The Orleans being a peaceable race and well minded to foreign countries it must be considered for the whole world the best way out of the dilemma the French have got themselves into by raising a Bonaparte to the throne, who could only maintain his authority by bullying other nations and by meddling in their affairs. France is so rich a country and so blessed by nature that she will speedily recover from all her misfortunes if she looks to her own affairs and lets other people alone. While things take a better turn in France they are again on the wrong side in Austria.

THE HAPSBURGS ARE INCURABLE,

and believe themselves so much adored and their hereditary right so firmly established that they can never understand the necessities of a constitutional and modern government. The new Ministry appointed for Cisleithania is the gauntlet thrown into the face of the German people; it is just as if President Grant would form a cabinet of Secessionists, leaving the Hungarians aside, who have their distinct nationality and who had the pluck to make the same recognized even by the obstinate and retrograde Hapsburgers. The Germans are

THE VITAL ELEMENT

of the Austrian monarchy. They excel all other remnants of antiquated tribes of the motley State in industry, knowledge and wealth. They shall now submit to be ruled by the Czechs in the narrow-minded Czechian interest. It appears that the Hapsburgers mean thereby to separate the German countries under their sway from the rest of the Fatherland. In this they will be greatly mistaken. The German people do not covet any domination over foreign nations, but they have proved that they are fully competent to keep their own.

BOHEMIA,

half inhabited by Czechs and half by Germans, is part and parcel of the old German empire, and surrounded on all sides by genuine German territory. It is insanity to believe that the German people will allow a wedge to be driven into their body, and to let so important a country become the headquarters of the Sclaves, from whence they may disturb at any moment the tranquillity of our country and oppress the Germans under their dominion. This is perfectly understood at Vienna, where the *Free Press* states with reason, "We Germans have nothing to fear, but you in the Hapsburg, mind what you are about."

THE FIRST CRY OF DISTRESS

from Bohemia will be responded to by millions in our country; and should Austria be doomed to perdition she will bring it to a speedy issue. There can be very little doubt that the arrogance of the Austrian aristocracy and of the ultramontanes will be crumpled into the dust, and that the Austrian people will be great gainers if they get rid of their miserable government by a timely suicide.

THE MARBLE CATHEDRAL.

Money Pouring in for the Completion of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral—Meeting at the Catholic Archbishop's.

The beautiful Gothic church at Fifty-first street which, when completed, will be the finest ornament to Fifth avenue, need not be delayed in construction for want of liberality on the part of the faithful. Happily for its success, it has become

A FASHIONABLE OBJECT OF DONATION,

and the crowning of its graceful spire will only be a matter of time, since the pecuniary side of the question presents no barrier.

At the meeting held on the 23d ult. the large sum of $68,250 was subscribed, and at the adjourned meeting held on Thursday evening at the Archiepiscopal palace, a similar outpouring of generosity was manifested. The chair was taken by Mr. William O'Brien. Archbishop McCloskey made a brief speech recapitulating the necessity of promptly concluding the work on the mortable temple. Catholic munificence had worked wonders hitherto, and he hoped that this course would be sustained. He instanced the case of Mr. Renwick, the architect, who, although not a Catholic, had signified his intention of presenting the fund with the salary of $1,500 per annum, agreed to be given him for services in superintending the work.

The treasurer, Mr. John O'Brien, announced that he had already received $68,400 out of the amounts subscribed on the 23d ult. It was stated by the chairman that the list would now be opened by Mr. Hognet, the secretary, for additional donations, and called on the gentlemen present to register their names, with the following magnificent results:—

Names of subscribers at meeting of 23d February, omitted in former publication:—

J. Townsend Cassolly	$500
Terence Bernard	250

Names of subscribers at meeting of Thursday evening, March 2:—

James O'Donahoe	$1,000
Thomas J. O'Donahoe	250
A friend	5,000
R. W. Burke	1,000
A. B.	1,000
Judge Michael Connolly	500
Patrick Mooney	100
Joseph Howard, Jr.	100
Patrick Henry Jones	500
W. S. Gilfoyle	5,000
Denis Lynch	1,000
Richard Ferrerman	500
Daniel O'Connor	500
James McKeon	1,000
Joseph A. Martin	100
William J. Rourke	500
Thomas Hayes	500
John R. Manning	500
C. H. Marshall	250
Patrick Tufford	500
Frank Jacobs	250
Hon. Richard Busteed	500
Thomas Kennedy	250
Alderman Tom Kelly	250
William Dunn	250
John Cashin	250
James Gill	250
Edward Dalton Roberts	250
Thomas F. Gilroy	250
C. F. Shepard	100
A friend [illegible]	5,000
W. O'Brien, of firm of William O'Brien, personal subscription $3,000 and	1,000
Another friend, who has already subscribed $5,000, an additional	1,000
W. E. Crawford, who has already subscribed $5,000, an additional	500
John Mullaly, who has already subscribed $1,000, an additional	500
Friend	50
Judge Charles P. Daly	500
Total	[illegible]
Subscribed at first meeting as previously published	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

The meeting adjourned to enable it to meet in the same place on Thursday evening next, when subscriptions will be taken for the balance of the contribution.

FORMIDABLE EUROPEAN COALITION.

The Roman Catholic Influence Fusing with the Growing German Power.

The Legitimists and the Catholic Power—Bishop Dupanloup's Letter—France, Belgium and Germany—The Bavarian Ultramontanes—Coming Events.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 12, 1871.

Europe is literally in a state of fusion. It reminds one of the great cauldron of the sorceress in Goethe's "Faust"—some imps are standing round stirring up the infernal potion, while others endeavor to draw near, desirous of their share. The unengaged princely and royal aspirants are the imps, who are doing their utmost in politics, in order, in their turn, to fish in the cauldron of European complications, into which Bismarck has plunged, pell mell, royalty, feudal absolutists, constitutional, democratic, demagogical and even socialistic principles. It is left to the chance of the fork or sword—all is there. But in order to approach the permission of the German Chancellor is necessary, who is about to prove that he was not too rash when he exclaimed, "Why speak to me of Europe? That no longer exists. There is but Prussia." In this chaos of doubt a great fact, deserving general attention, comes prominently into the foreground—the hostile and fortunate

RETURN OF CATHOLICISM.

It was believed to have been overthrown, not indeed as dogma, but as a political party. The fall of the temporal power of Papacy was believed to have caused its annihilation in a fatal and irretrievable manner. But, oh! surprise! The clerical party has never shown more forcibly its protean character. It was in Belgium, as is well known, that the fall of the temporal power of the Pope coincided with the return of the Catholics to power. Six or seven months have elapsed since that time, and to-day the clerical and legitimist party is rising from its sepulchre in France, is holding up its head, and takes its place as a living party with which we shall have to deal. It may well be compared with the resurrection of Lazarus.

THE LEGITIMISTS AND THE CATHOLIC POWER.

Who could have believed that the withered lilies which had been piously placed among relics by a few noble ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain would have been made again to blossom? One cannot for a moment hesitate on this score. All those now in France who have returned within the folds of the principles of the legitimist party are Catholics and upholders of the temporal power. They had no other choice but Bonapartism or legitimatism, inasmuch as they know they have no more hope from the Orleanists than from the republicans.

BISHOP DUPANLOUP'S LETTER.

The advice given, without the aid of Prussian bayonets, by Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, in his letter to the electors, was:—"Be united in a great, wide sentiment of patriotism. Wrest our country from the abyss into which she has sunk; give to yourselves at last an uncontested government, founded upon order and upon just principles of right; and, that it may no longer be the plaything of revolution, conciliate authority with liberty."

FRANCE, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

And it is not only in Belgium and in France that a transitory revival, or, to use a French idiomatic expression, "*L'été de la St. Martin,*" of Catholicism may be seen. A positive phenomenon is now taking place in Germany. It is scarcely necessary, I imagine, to recall to mind that the principal elements in the obstinate resistance met with by Prussia in her absorbing projects of German unification was the Catholic element. It has been witnessed with what temerity the Catholics of Bavaria defended to the very last the bulwark of Bavarian independence, notwithstanding the breach caused by the diplomacy of Bismarck and by the strategic bullets of General Moltke. Well, by an evolution as unforeseen as it is significant, the Bavarian ultramontanes are on the point, if they have not done so already, of going over, bag and baggage, to the camp of the Protestant Emperor William I. of Prussia.

THE BAVARIAN ULTRAMONTANES.

The chief of the Bavarian ultramontanes, the zealous defender of infallibility, the uncompromising adversary of Prussia, M. Joerg, has just written in the *Historical and Catholic Review,* published by him, a regular manifesto, entitled "The Last Days of Bavaria." Mr. Joerg, who had fought both verbally and with the pen against the entry of Bavaria into the German Confederation, is now going over to the enemy and is literally throwing "*le manche apres la cognée.*" He says:—"Since the King, the government and the Chamber have cowardly abdicated, since they threw themselves into the arms of Prussia, let us demand and proclaim the divorce. Let us have in view nothing but our Catholic interests. Experience proves they are better protected, better sheltered from violence in Prussia than in any other German State annexed to the Confederation. Let us earnestly rally round the Emperor and the empire." Behold an ally whom Bismarck, not over scrupulous, will take good care not to despise.

COMING EVENTS.

M. de Bismarck foresees the contests he is to expect. The liberals and democrats of Germany, especially in the South, sooner or later, will commence the strife. Such an ally will be welcome; and the clerical party, exclaiming, "Quand, let us be friends," will not hold out the hand to him in vain. We shall then see the realization of a strange triple alliance. Russia, with her Greek-Pope Emperor; Protestant Russia and the ultramontane party. This is a case in which it may not only be said that extremes meet, but that they blend together. What opposition could Europe offer to so formidable a coalition?

DEFECTIONS AMONG THE LIBERALS.

Alas! in the body of the liberals the defections are as numerous as the faltterings. Doubt is a source of irritation, and freezes the most ardent convictions. For the present the party of liberty have nothing to do but to collect together their disbanded members, to concentrate themselves, to organize their legions and to wait. The liberal party alone can afford to wait. Liberty can never be wholly obliterated. Liberty is eternal, and her triumph, under any eventualities, assured.

BARRETTEN'S PROPOSAL.

A Magnificent Structure—Who the Proposers Are and What They Mean to Do—Erie at the Wheel.

The recent agitation on the market question has thoroughly aroused the occupants of Washington and West Washington Markets to a full sense of the value of the interests involved, and they have set themselves to work to find a clear road which will suit all parties through the chaos of contending interests which now block the way. The difficulty seems to be that the public, which is composed of wholesale and retail consumers, wants one thing, the sinking fund another, and the marketmen (who are retail and wholesale dealers) something different. In the endeavor to unify all these

CLASHING INTERESTS

the present occupants of the markets, through their committee, propose to lease the present site, upon a proper valuation, by competent parties for twenty-one years, with marriage privileges and renewals of the same at an annual rental of ten per cent on the assessed value of the property. They further agree to build a

MAGNIFICENT IRON STRUCTURE

on the ground now occupied by Washington Market, with all the modern improvements and conveniences for market purposes, five years from the date of the conclusion of the arrangement. They say they will, at the same time, bind themselves to keep the premises in accordance with the sanitary rules of the Board of Health. They will pay on each renewal of the lease ten per cent upon the value of the estate as it may then be estimated, minus the improvements, which shall revert to the tenants on the expiration of the lease. If the ground between the present market front and the river shall be filled in they offer to take it on the same terms, all fees for wagons to be collected by them and all privileges to be theirs, as at present. The market, they state, has been improved lately to the amount of $40,000. They contend that

SHOULD THEIR PLAN BE CARRIED OUT

the retail business would be done up town, and the building they propose to erect would become an extensive wholesale establishment, which would be far less an eyesore than the present shanties.

A DEPOT FOR THE ERIE RAILWAY,

for which it is sought to displace them.

After a careful consideration of the matters as laid before the committee the matchmakers have come to the conclusion that the proposition would be the simplest and most equitable solution, and the most directly leading to the interests of the public, of the question at issue.

A SAD STORY.

A Drunken Husband and a Dead Wife.

On Thursday afternoon the wife of Edward Gorgan, of 428 West Thirty-second street, committed suicide by taking Paris green. When officer Morgan, of the Twentieth precinct, entered their apartments he found the wife lying on the floor, in one corner of the room, dead, and the husband lying in the middle of the floor stupidly drunk. He was

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

The College of the City of New York.

The results of the late semi-annual examination in the college have just been announced. There has never been a more thorough and at the same time more satisfactory examination. The Faculty feel greatly pleased over it, and rightly, too; but not more than the trustees, and not more than all should who feel an interest in the success and growth of the college. The following table gives the results of the examination:—

Class.	Number in Class.	Number Passing.	Number Deficient.	Not to Return to College.
Senior	31	31	—	—
Junior	49	48	1	—
Sophomore	68	63	5	2
Freshmen	144	121	23	7
Introductory	292	232	60	—
Total	584	495	89	9

In conversing with President Webb concerning the recent examination it was gratifying to hear him express strong feeling of personal regard for all the faculty. He was particularly pleased with the results in the Greek Department, where the order now maintained enables the Professor to give evidence of his high scholarly ability and gain for the college the reputation it aspires to gain as an institution offering to good students a strong and thorough curriculum. The students have now a decided interest in their Greek.

It has been recently published in a literary magazine that in only three colleges in this country—in Harvard, Michigan and Cornell Universities—is the study of history seriously attempted. To this list should be added the College of the City of New York. In the former New York Free Academy a Professorship of History and Belles Lettres was one of the first instituted. This was in 1848. Theodore Irving was Professor till 1852, in which year he was succeeded by Charles B. Authon, the present Professor. For the last eighteen years universal history has been systematically taught in the academy and its successor, the college, on the plan of the Scotch colleges—that is, by using a text book, whence the students prepare their recitations, and by them making the recitation a groundwork on which all manner of observations, illustrations, theories, applications and supplementary instruction generally, is embroidered. The objects kept steadily in view are to give the student knowledge and a desire to obtain more knowledge, to interest him in history, to exhibit the right method of cultivating it, and to encourage and develop an unprejudiced and candid spirit of historical research. In the college curriculum, accordingly, this branch has from the first been considered as holding a position by no means inferior to any other, and its influence has been as marked and satisfactory as any.

In connection with the above it may be remarked that, as to the attention paid to literature proper and the study of English in our City College, it is probably no exaggeration to say it possesses the most complete curriculum in this department of our colleges, while the introductory class are exercised in false syntax, prosody and versification, with *memoriter* tasks in American poetry, and cultivate an elementary but useful acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon and the historic basis of English forms. In the college course proper the Freshmen enter first upon the study of American literature, on the basis of H. T. Tuckerman's summary, going through also a thorough course in the derivation of the language, with dictation exercises in connection therewith. In the Sophomore class the study of synonymes by a remarkably thorough system acquaints the student with the nice discriminations of the language; and during the second term the study of English literature, in its philosophy as well as history, Shaw's manual being the text book, is carried up to Queen Anne's reign. The Juniors take up the history of the English language and continue the study of the literature. The Seniors study French and German literature from Bolton's General Handbook. One drawback is to be noted, that the public schools, which furnish the material for the College, are not as successful as could be desired in teaching spelling and elementary grammar. Proficient in "test words," in the spelling of those in common use the students of the College are too apt to be noticeably deficient—a deficiency for which the public is inclined to blame the College itself, while the fault is solely with the public schools.

The Necessity for Normal Instruction.

All the large cities of the Union, even Providence, R. I., were until lately ahead of New York city in the matter of normal instruction. Heretofore scholars possessing a certain amount of knowledge, and that of a kind principally based on memorizing, obtained certificates as teachers. These diplomas once procured, the graduates found places in the public schools, and then without any question as to fitness, without any evidence of the power to discipline or govern, sixty or seventy pupils were entrusted to their care. Is it any wonder that consequences of the worst kind resulted? Such teachers, entering on their duties without actual teaching experience, must necessarily blunder and fail, and blunder and fail they did. By such instruction children acquired a disgust for all knowledge, and, preferring the free and open streets to the dry routine exercises of the schoolroom, swelled the young army of idlers and vagrants with which this city is infested. Now, it is from this army that our juvenile thieves are recruited, to reform whom our taxpayers expend immense sums annually. The remedy for this state of things is easy and natural. It is simply to render the schoolroom attractive, to make knowledge interesting instead of repulsive by employing skilled teachers. In a word, weed out incompetent teachers to make way for properly trained instructors. The idea is done the growing evil of vagrancy, with its attendant burden of taxation, cannot be avoided or diminished. Considered from this point of view alone the question "Will normal instruction pay?" is answered. There is another aspect which enables us to see that, by means of such instruction, our present appropriations for educational purposes can be considerably reduced. In a large, inefficient standing army more economical than a smaller, better disciplined, compact one? If four trained teachers can do more work, and better of its kind, than six untrained instructors, and if they will perform this for the salaries now paid to five of the latter, cannot a considerable saving be effected? The truth is, there would be a saving in a multitude of respects—in school materials, books, pens, ink, slates, pencils, maps, furniture—which are costly items of educational expenditure. Such things under the control of careless teachers are wasted and abused, which under better management would be preserved and made to last longer.

As a step in the right direction the Normal College was founded one year ago, and during the short time the institution has been in existence it has met with the most gratifying success. The work before the college is of the most urgent kind, and its magnitude may be judged from the fact that more than 1,600 young ladies flocked to its opening, and the aggregate of applications for admission since would reach as large a figure. Yet, while fortunate in its staff, in its programme of studies, and, above all, in securing the attachment of its students, the college labors under serious disadvantages. Regarding the location the president tells us in his report that the noise of the neighboring thoroughfares disturbs the recitations. Then the classroom accommodation is inadequate, the heat is bad, the ventilation worse and playground there is none. In the case of young men of hardy constitutions all this would be endurable enough, but in the case of delicate young ladies, the very cream of our grammar schools, such want of convenience and comfort must tell on the health and mind. In such an atmosphere nervousness, exhaustion and prostration thrive and there the first seeds of consumption are sown.

These considerations point to the immediate necessity of erecting the new Normal College without hesitancy or delay. The site is marked out, the laborers are ready and want work, the educational needs of our city call for such a structure, and it is to be hoped that the powers that be will look to it and hasten the consummation.

Educational Notes.

The amended charter of Long Island City has been perfected by the committee of Aldermen and citizens appointed by the Mayor. A number of side issues have been forced upon the Board. One of them is, "Shall the Bible be read in the schools?" The Catholic press in the community contend that as fully two-thirds of the children of the city who attend the schools belong to Catholic families, the reading should be dispensed with, while the Protestants contend that it is a question of State law and should not be brought into the charter. A large part of two sessions has been occupied in discussing the matter and hearing the opinions of citizens.

"A Taxpayer" of Brooklyn writes to one of the local papers a scorching letter, the whole purport of which is a hit at "Greenhalgh's New series." He says:—

Do you ask why I wrote the words of caution? Because I understand that Greenhalgh's (so called) New Series" is being vigorously pressed on Commissioner Pratt, whose opinion, I understand, is that the question is decided on its merits, and even if the Board should submit matters to a publishing house, the influence and issues alike be ignored.

I do not mean to be unjust or severe, but I hardly think over a page of the series referred to without finding some violation of the rule, such as, for instance, when I read on page 21, in a lesson, "Lading, bill of lading, or bill of lading," and behold, first of all, on page 112, "The contents of a cockpit or bedde-pan." Now, either a school book should be a school book, or it should not. We can hardly expect a child to be a judge of the propriety of bedde-pan in the 1 Class, or regard Webster that abomination as a dictionary. But let it pass. Facts are still stronger than a dozen pages.

The arrangement is in some cases indefensible—for instance, when the United States money is treated before decimals, of which it is a direct application. The rules are complicated and unnecessarily long. The definitions are inaccurate and unnecessary words. The definitions are muddy. We might enumerate cases in which not only are the rules treated much too long, but the rules are indefinite and inaccurate in themselves.

Worst of all, the book is not practical. It does not teach what boys need to know, but a thousand other things, which is certainly far from the purpose of a school book. Now, here is a book which we could use in the schools, if it pleased the commissioners. Accuracy of rules, not too long, simplicity and practical aim are the very words which, if it pleased the commissioners, would be the guide of a committee of a school board. Let me give a few examples of a committee of a school board, who, if they have children of their own, would be well paid for a few hours' work, if they would save their children from Greenhalgh's.

There are applications for admission to the Normal College during this month. There were 500 candidates annually examined, of whom 200 were successful.

There are now 1,115 female teachers in the Normal College.

The evidence having all been put in an adjournment took place till Monday to hear the argument of counsel.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hunter et al. vs. Middleton et al.—Injunction dissolved, costs to abide event.

Bentz vs. Bentz.—Memoranda for counsel.

Scofield vs. Devlin.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Freedman.

Isaac Hutchinson vs. William Smith.—Order granted.

Jesse Noll vs. Charles A. Darlington.—Same.

Charles N. Mallory vs. The West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company.—Same.

John McGinn vs. Joseph Ross.—Order denying motion, with ten dollars costs.

Coulter vs. Flock.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

MARINE COURT.

Decisions.

Guy vs. Rosefield.—Judgment for plaintiff on referee's report and twenty-five dollars allowance.

O'Neil vs. Allcoon.—Motion granted on terms.

Townsend vs. O'Connell.—Motion granted on terms.

Bailey vs. Leland.—Motion granted.

Foster vs. Conlit.—Motion denied.

Gaghagan vs. Clayton.—Referred.

Townsend vs. O'Connell.—Referred.

Zalinke vs. Henkel.—Referred.

The National Wood Manufacturing Company vs. Held.—Judgment for plaintiff for $270 and costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The McCahill Contested Will Case.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

The contested will case of Bryan McCahill occupied the attention of Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. McCahill died, leaving about $300,000 or $400,000. His will left some legacies, amounting in all to $2,600, for certain religious purposes, gave his wife a house and household furniture and $1,200 a year in lieu of dower, and then divided all the rest of his property equally between his nephews and nieces, excluding Bryan McCahill, as having had his share, and giving another, Peter Brady, seven dollars per week. A codicil, executed a month later, gave the interest of $5,000 a year to the wife and children of Bryan McCahill until the youngest came of age, on condition that he would convey the house he held to the executors of the will in trust for his wife and children. By the will the nieces' shares are tied up for their lives with cross remainders among them. The widow and some of the heirs contest the will.

The Estate of Louis Bonard.

The will of Louis Bonard, leaving the whole of his property to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was executed on the 14th of February. Four days previously he signed another will, leaving $30,000 to his friend Walter Jones and $10,000 to William R. Bell, and the rest of his property to the society. This will, which was prepared by W. R. Bell, of the Registrar's office, is now in the hands of Surrogate Hutchings. This puts a different phase to the late Mr. Bonard's bequest. Whether it will affect the eccentric but philanthropic Bergh's title if he has any—or not remains to be seen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Close of the Term—Sentences of Alleged Murderers and Convicted Burglars and Thieves—Van Eeten, the Wall Street Forger, Sent to the State Prison for Nine Years.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday being the last day of the February term, which has extended into the present month, the court room was crowded by lawyers and citizens desirous of seeing the noted criminals whom the Recorder was expected to sentence. The term which has just closed will be memorable in the annals of this court. His Honor the Recorder, who, by the dignified and impartial manner in which he discharges his official duties, disposed of more cases during the term than on any previous month since he has presided in the General Sessions. Not less than 170 prisoners have been tried, the aggregate punishment meted out to those who were convicted of crimes being about 200 years. As the District Attorney observed to the jury a few days since, the majority of the indictments were for offences against the property of citizens, such as burglary and larceny. And yet two celebrated cases were tried during the month of a different character.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan tried Dr. Gwynne, who was convicted of bigamy; also Minnie Davis, for arson, who was also found guilty, and Charles McDermott for outraging a little girl.

Recorder Hackett, acting up to his known record, did not swerve from the performance of his duty in modifying the punishment in these cases, but meted out the full penalty. McDermott was sent for twenty years, Minnie Davis ten years and Dr. Gwynne for five years, to the State Prison.

District Attorney Garvin and Messrs. Sullivan and Fellows were present in court yesterday morning.

SENTENCES.

Patrick Griffin, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, having caused the death of George H. Johnson, was the first prisoner arraigned for sentence. Mr. Howe urged in his extenuation his previous good character and the fact that he was attacked and beaten by the deceased. The Recorder said he never could be made to believe that he would be justified, except by the most extraordinary circumstances, from diminishing the penalty placed in the discretion of the Court in cases of this character. The District Attorney acted with great consideration to the accused in accepting the plea of manslaughter. Griffin was sent to the State Prison for four years.

SENTENCE OF VAN EETEN.

Louis M. Van Eeten was then arraigned. Judge Stuart made some feeling remarks in extenuation of punishment, stating that his client knew that he had jeopardized the interests of the commercial public by his wrongs, but that at the expiration of his punishment he promises to be a better man.

District Attorney Garvin said:—In reference to this case your Honor will recollect that the commercial community in this great metropolis has been shaken from centre to circumference by the conduct of men of this description. When you sap the foundations of commercial credit and intercourse between commercial men, and in regard to very large amounts of money, and establish a want of confidence, you shake all that is most sacred in business circles. This man, whatever his former history may have been, is undoubtedly guilty of all that he has pleaded to in this case, and he deserves no sort of mercy at the hands of courts or juries for what he has done. His conduct before and since the transactions for which he now appeared at the bar of this court to-day was of such a character as to utterly preclude the possibility of any sympathy being extended to him. But I am bound to say that he has rendered some little service to the public by some disclosures he has made, and, notwithstanding his misdeeds, I think there ought to be some allowance made for that service. I move that sentence be passed on the two indictments to which he has pleaded guilty.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said:—

VAN EETEN—This community will breathe more freely when they shall have learned the sentence that I am about to pronounce. I do not intend to abuse you nor unnecessarily waste the time of the court in adverting to the many infamies that have marked your life. I simply announce the sentence of the Court, which is, that you be confined in the first indictment in the State Prison for the period of five years at hard labor, and on the second indictment for four years, the punishment to commence at the expiration of the first sentence.

The spectators listened with intense interest to the sentence of Van Eeten, and a general feeling of satisfaction was manifested at the termination of his guilty and eventful career. The bankers who were defrauded by this accomplished forger consented to let Mrs. Van Eeten retain valuable diamonds which Van Eeten gave to a mistress with whom he was travelling when the detectives arrested him in New Orleans.

DEFENDANT REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

Charles D. Vanderpool, alias Brockway, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree, and who was charged with an extensive forgery, was placed at the bar for sentence.

Judge Garvin expressed the desire that sentence might be postponed for a few days. Facts had come to his knowledge which might

THE COURTS.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.

dent two years since, which, when he takes liquor, so affects his brain that he has an uncontrollable desire to possess himself of horses.

The Recorder said that he understood the presiding Judge suspended judgment upon the former charge after the mother of the prisoner promised that she would send him to an asylum. She failed to do so, and as there were 26,500 horses in the city of New York, his Honor deemed it best to put Mr. Green out of temptation by sending him to the State Prison for two years and six months, where there were no horses.

CLOSING THE TERM.

There being no more cases ready for trial, Assistant District Attorney Sullivan said that, in closing the business of the term, the Court and jury might be congratulated upon the extent of the business transacted. He understood that there had rarely been a term in which the jury had disposed of so many cases as were tried at this term. He only hoped that it had fallen to the lot of the jury to try some of the men who, it was alleged, unlawfully combined to raise the price of coal and fuel in the city. He (Mr. Sullivan) would have taken great pleasure in prosecuting some of those men.

The Recorder then directed the court to be adjourned.

SHAARI ZEDEK.

Reopening of the Synagogue on Henry Street—The Services on the Occasion—Addresses by Rabiner N. Streisand and the Rev. Dr. H. Vidauer, of the Bnai Jeshurun—The Unity of Israel.

The Synagogue Shaari Zadek, 38 and 40 Henry street, which had been closed for repairs during the past three months, was reopened yesterday afternoon with the usual ceremonies of the Jewish religion.

The service opened with the Pischuloner, which was read by Professor E. Wolfe, the choir then chanting the Mah Tovon, which was followed by the solo "Odacho." After this the Rev. H. Phillips, rabbi of the Forty-fourth street congregation, opened the ark and took therefrom

THE SCROLLS OF THE LAW,

which, having been placed in charge of the Rev. Messrs. Streisand, Lowenthal, Mendelssohn, Janovitz, Japha and Ratzky, were carried round the synagogue, thus commemorating the seven circuits around the walls of Jericho. While the circuit was being made the choir chanted the "Schema Israel" and then sang the hallelujahs, at the conclusion of which the Rev. Mr. Streisand preached a short sermon in German.

Then came the principal discourse of the occasion, by the Rev. Dr. H. Vidauer, rabbi of the Congregation of Bnai Jeshurun, in Thirty-fourth street, who took his text from the twenty-eighth verse of the thirty-seventh chapter of Ezekiel, which, as translated from the Hebrew by the preacher, was as follows:—"And the nations will know that I am Adonai, sanctifying Israel, for my sanctuary is within them forever." More than three thousand years ago Moses, after the exodus of the Israelites from the land of Egypt, completed the erection of the tabernacle in a remote and desolate corner of the Sinai wilderness. This he did in accordance with the express command of God. To-day we reopen this synagogue, and have before us the tabernacle, and, in the same tongue in which the patriarchs and prophets spoke, commemorate and are imbued with the spirit that then animated the children of Israel. We are showing

THE FAITH THAT IS IN US,

and demonstrating that men live for eternity, and not for time. With Moses it can be exclaimed, "May the glory of God be visible unto you," and, he added, that may the Shechinah ever dwell in your midst. The aim and object of every tabernacle should be the same as those which caused the erection of the tabernacle in the wilderness of Sinai. What did the tabernacle express and suggest? It was the Mishcan Haedes, or the tabernacle of testimony—that is, the Shechinah dwelt therein. It was called Argon, or the ark, because it emitted rays of light. Each nation knows that God is one; for the Shechinah is in their midst, sanctifying them. Of all the nations of antiquity

ISRAEL ALONE REMAINS,

retaining her pristine vigor, and still wielding the mightiest of sceptres, the Holy Book itself. As this tabernacle, with all its significant signs, is one, so are the people of Israel one, a strongly united and distinct community all over the earth. And this unity is an emblem of God, for the Shechinah dwells only where there is unity. Harmony and peace prevail where this unity exists, and it is it which sanctified, rejuvenated and invigorated Israel. In this happy and free land there is nothing to disturb the religion of the Israelites. We are untrammelled in our devotion and may worship God and freedom with our Gentile brethren. We are flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone, and there is

NO STRIFE BETWEEN US.

It is from without the strife comes; from those of ourselves who would remove all orthodox belief, and substitute in its place new and reforming laws. This strife, while pretending to grasp at the reality, merely catches at the shadow. It is from unity shall come the blessings of God; for unity is the concentration of all blessings. Peace, harmony and happiness are its essentials. It is from this unity that Israel has been sanctified, for the sanctuary is unity itself. In this united land there should be no cause, nor is there cause, for dissension, and here, especially, then, should the Adonai be found sanctifying Israel; for

WHEREVER THE UNITED SPIRIT

dwells there is the sanctuary within us forever. The preacher, in conclusion, uttered an eloquent prayer for the President and Vice President of the United States, for Congress and for the people all over the land, including Jews and Gentiles, that God would pour down His blessings on them.

The ceremonies closed with the Adon Oulon, after which about $600 was subscribed for the expenses of the synagogue, by members of the congregation.

The synagogue is now very neatly fitted up, having been newly painted and decorated. A large chandelier hangs from the ceiling in front of the tabernacle and gas lights are arranged all round the galleries. The tapestry around the tabernacle is tastefully gotten up, and the whole interior has quite a fresh and neat appearance. All the women occupied seats in the galleries. The choir was of male voices, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of the Forty-fourth street congregation, being among them yesterday. The synagogue formerly belonged to the congregation of Shaari Zedek alone, but yesterday the congregation of Bekorcholem Ukavyshid was received and is to worship here in future. The Rev. N. Streisand is in charge.

SLAVERY AND QUACKERY.

The Death of Mrs. Anthony—The Result of Taking Home Made Pills—A Plantation Negro as a Doctor.

The case of Mrs. Maria Anthony, the colored woman who died at 168 Mulberry street on Thursday morning under suspicious circumstances, as heretofore reported in the HERALD, was yesterday investigated before Coroner Young. Arthur Anthony, the husband of deceased, was a slave on a North Carolina plantation when the war broke out, and, being liberated by President Lincoln's proclamation, came North and found his way to Hartford, Conn. He subsequently enlisted in the Twenty-ninth regiment (colored) Connecticut Volunteers for three years, but was honorably discharged before his term of service expired. He then returned North, and five years ago married his wife in this city. She was a sickly woman, and occasionally Anthony prescribed for her such medicines as his master and mistress administered to him while a slave on the plantation, and, although ignorant but honest, he thought what had been good for him must of necessity prove beneficial to wife. Below will be found

A REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY

given by this dusky plantation practitioner.

Arthur Anthony, the husband of deceased, deposed that his wife had been in poor health ever since they were married, five years ago; there being no improvement he thought to

GIVE HER A PILL.

He knew how to make himself, which would make her stronger and her appetite better; learned how to make this pill when I was

A SLAVE ON A PLANTATION

in North Carolina; the pill is made by taking a little copperas, sulphur and alum in about equal quantities and mixing them together with beeswax; the quantity of copperas given was about the size of a pea, powdered up; I gave her this pill on Sunday evening last, after which I noticed no change; she was up and around the next day and did her work; only gave her this pill once; on Tuesday morning she was very sick at the stomach; on going to my work I told her to send for a doctor if she did not get better, and she called Dr. Smith in the afternoon; she grew worse gradually till Thursday afternoon, when she died; never gave her any other medicine but the pill; I have often

TAKEN THE SAME PILLS MYSELF

for a strain; deceased had been using a wash made of copperas, bluestone, saltpetre, of each about the size of a pea, diluted in a quart of water; she had been using the wash at intervals for two years.

Franklin Smith, M. D., testified that he was called to see deceased last Tuesday afternoon and found her suffering from pain in the abdomen and right side; said her husband had given her some pills, which he had made; she thought the excessive pain was caused by the pill; called again on Thursday morning by the husband and

FOUND HER DYING;

death, in Dr. Smith's opinion, was due to great depression produced by some of the drugs, but which he was unable to tell, administered by her husband.

Drs. Marsh and Smith made a post-mortem examination on the body, and found the liver, lungs and other organs much diseased, but no effects of the medicine given by Anthony were discernible.

In the opinion of the physicians death resulted from exhaustion, caused by uremia, and such was the verdict of the jury.

Deceased was twenty-five years of age, and a native of New Jersey.

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One of New York's Most Noble Charities.

What May be Seen in the Institution—Touching Pictures of Helpless Humanity—Mute Appeals from Tiny Beings—What the Asylum Has Already Done—Over Seventeen Hundred Waifs in Sixteen Months.

Now that the lenten season has commenced and the festivities of the gay world are out of order, one cannot do better than pay a visit to the New York Foundling Asylum and take a peep at the babies that the good Sisters of Charity have taken under their motherly protection. As you stop before the house No. 3 Washington square you involuntarily hesitate, thinking of your muddy boots, to ascend the spotless marble steps, and once within the hall an impression of exquisite neatness takes possession of you and grows stronger and stronger as you go from one to another of the pleasant wards.

BRIGHT, AIRY, CHEERFUL AND CLEAN—

above all, clean—is the description that applies to all the rooms of the asylum. The parlors are handsome, but it is not here that the interest of the establishment centres. From the upper regions you hear sounds that remind you strongly of the nursery at home, and following your ears you enter the domain of the babies. You are shown through room after room filled with little ones, not one too old to be called a baby or to forego the peculiar privileges of babyhood. A broad strip of gay carpeting brightens the centre of each ward, and up and down the sides are ranged little cribs, each with its bed and appointments of snowy whiteness. In each crib is a place for two babies, and at the head of each baby, when in its place, hangs a card bearing its name and number. As you go through the wards, some of the little things are tucked away in the blankets, sleeping sweetly, with perhaps a soft, dimpled hand thrown out

TO TOUCH YOUR HEART

by its beauty and remind you that these babies and your own darlings are equally near to God. Some are in their nurse's arms, and some are grouped on the carpet playing happily with each other. All are prettily and appropriately dressed, in neat slips or robes or frocks, and there is no horrid uniform with which charity institutions usually make all the inmates look like convicts.

A society of ladies has undertaken to look after the children's clothing, and, no doubt, many a mother, pining for her lost children, soothes her heartache by making pretty things for these abandoned ones. So it comes to pass that the long clothes are embroidered and tucked and are of soft white babyish material, and the little frocks and aprons are as pretty and becoming as if there was a mother "to dream and to doat" over their making up. Going from one crib to another you often stop with a look of interest in your face. Here are Joseph and Mary,

A SLEEPY PAIR OF TWINS,

who appeared on this planet only a few days ago. As yet they have not extended their observations beyond the fountain of nourishment, and are quite as well contented as if their debut had been made in an imperial palace. In another crib something mysteriously dark is seen above the white sheets, and you find by further inspection that the little wrinkled black faces belong to Sambo and his twin sister, who put in an appearance on the 22d of the present month. The little blackamoors came late at night, and the good Sister, who knows no difference between black and white, called one of the Irish nurses to attend to their wants. But Bridget had not arrived at the advanced spiritual state required for such an act of levelling, and she answered, "I'd do anything that ye'd bid me except put a nager to me breast." However, in spite of Biddy's prejudices the young Africans are doing well.

IT IS A PRETTY SIGHT

see the Sisters go through the wards, calling each baby by name, holding one a moment, saying a bright word to another, and doing all in their power to make up to those little foundlings for the loss of a mother.

In the outer entry of the basement stands a wicker crib, where the children are deposited by those who bring them to the asylum. Sometimes the name of the baby, sometimes a note concerning it, is fastened to its clothes, but often the mother makes no sign. The child soon makes its presence known by its cries, and then it is named and numbered and sent to the nurse. The number of the last child received is 1,727. This is a little startling when one considers that the asylum has been in operation but sixteen months.

The New York Foundling Asylum, as has before been stated in the HERALD, was organized in October, 1869, and is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. It is supported mainly by voluntary contributions—one dollar a week being given by the city for each child received. The city has made to the organization a grant of land between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, and Lexington and Third avenues, for a site for

SUITABLE ASYLUM BUILDINGS,

and has promised $100,000 as soon as an equal sum can be raised. About $7,000 is lacking, and the new buildings cannot be undertaken till this sum is raised. As the Sisters are very much straitened in their present quarters it is very desirable that their embarrassment should be immediately relieved. There are now four hundred children put out to nurse, at a cost of $4,000 a month.

Unfortunate young women whom the Sisters believe to be reclaimable are allowed to come with their children as nurses, and after a proper time go from the asylum, leaving the baby, into comfortable and respectable situations. All the influences around them tend to give them self-respect and encouragement, and thus the institution not only saves the child but often the mother.

This charity must commend itself to all classes, since it is no respecter of persons, and, in consideration of what it is doing, the citizens of New York should not forget the Foundling Asylum.

The institution cannot, possibly, be self-supporting, and a constant strain is felt by the good Sisters in their efforts to collect the necessary funds to meet the current expenses, which are necessarily large.

TRAFFICKING IN FEMALE CHASTITY.

An Innocent Girl Sent to California on an Infamous Errand.

A girl named Elizabeth Wallace, of No. 393 East Tenth street, about twenty-two years of age, of prepossessing and respectable appearance, came to Judge Scott, of Essex Market Police Court, on Thursday afternoon, complaining of a certain Mrs. Miller and a Mrs. Diefenbach as being jointly concerned in enticing her away from her home to join the ranks of the fallen and unfortunate. Her statement, which had all the appearance of maiden candor and truthfulness, is as follows:—About the 20th of last January I was engaged as seamstress by Mrs. Miller, residing at 101 Forsyth street. She was kind and considerate and seemed to take an interest in me. She asked me if I would not like to go to San Francisco. I said yes, if I got a good chance. She said she knew a Mrs. Diefenbach who wanted a seamstress to go to California. She and I went there to see this Mrs. Diefenbach about the 26th of last January. We went there together. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Diefenbach conversed some time in German, which I did not understand. Mrs. Diefenbach informed me that she knew a family who were going to San Francisco on the 4th of February in the steamer Rising Star, and she was sure they would engage me, and I would receive twenty dollars a month in gold. I consented. Accordingly I on the day appointed I joined the family on the steamer. I was not far out at sea before I found there were two other girls in the same party, who, as well as myself, were registered as nieces of the gentleman in whose company we went. About four days after we sailed one of the girls told me we were all going to a house of prostitution in San Francisco. I didn't know what to do, but cried incessantly, when some of the sailors told me to go to the captain and tell him my trouble. When I told the captain my story he took this man in his cabin and talked to him. I don't know what they said; but Captain Conner asked me if I could work. I said "yes," and he brought me back to New York. The Judge caused the immediate arrest of Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Diefenbach, and yesterday morning they were brought into court. Mrs. Miller was committed without bail, and Mrs. Diefenbach admitted to $500 bail to appear this morning.

Mrs. Diefenbach, alias Meyers, is said to be a notorious procuress, and is in the habit of inserting advertisements in the German papers for domestics.

CHAMPAGNE AND CIGARS.

Burglary in Clinton Place—A Burglar Shot At by an Officer.

About four o'clock yesterday morning, as officer Shody, of the Fifteenth precinct, was passing up Clinton place, near Broadway, dressed in citizen's clothes, he observed two young men emerge from the liquor store of Thomas F. Doyle, situated at No. 10. The burglars were heavily loaded with bottles of champagne and boxes of cigars. As they were not aware that Shody was an officer they proposed to crack a bottle of wine with him, and had succeeded in cutting the string when Shody produced his shield and seized one of them, named John Welsh, of 408 East Fourth street, the other succeeding in effecting his escape.

Welsh resisted the officer, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in getting away and started on a run down Clinton place, pursued by the officer. As the fugitive burglar showed no disposition to stop, Shody drew his revolver and fired in the air over his head. Simultaneous with the firing Welsh tripped his toe on the pavement and fell, and before he could regain his feet was again in the hands of the officer, who conveyed him to the station house in Mercer street. Upon examining the premises it was discovered they had effected an entrance by means of forcing open the front door with a jimmy. The prisoner was subsequently arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and held for examination.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, March 3—6 P. M.

On Change to-day wheat was more firmly held, but buyers refused to concede the advance, and the market was inactive.

Cotton opened heavy on large receipts at the ports, and suddenly declined to 13¾c. for low middlings and 14¾c. for middling uplands. Futures declined in greater proportion.

MONEY EASY.

The money market was easy at three to four per cent on government collaterals and four to five per cent on stocks. Prime commercial is still in request at six and a half per cent, with occasional sales at six per cent for "gilt-edged" pieces.

Foreign exchange was firmer on the announcement that the Bank of England had raised their rate of discount to three per cent; but at the close prime sixty day sterling bills were to be had at 109⅝, less a sixteenth. Short sight was quoted 110¾ a 110¾.

GOLD STRONG—110⅞ A 111¼.

The advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England and the decrease of £198,000 in the specie average of the bank for the past week—items of news which were prevented from reaching Wall street yesterday, owing to the occupation of the cable by the press reports of the events transpiring at Paris—started rather more activity in the Gold Room, and the price, which after opening at 111¼ had declined to 110⅞, rose again to 111¼. The first decline was due to the fact that simultaneously with the news above came the London quotations for our bonds, showing a sudden rise of ¾ per cent in them, despite the screw which had been put on by the Bank of England. The foreign bankers took advantage of this to buy bonds here, sell gold against them and order bonds sold in London. It was only after the market had recovered its equilibrium that gold advanced to 111¼. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111¼	2 P. M.	111¼
11:10 A. M.	110⅞	2:20 P. M.	111¼
11 A. M.	111	3 P. M.	111
12 M.	111	4 P. M.	111¼
12:14 P. M.	111¼	6:20 P. M.	111 a 111¼
1 P. M.	111¼		

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 1¼ to 4 per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$13,445,000
Gold balances	856,339
Currency balances	852,461

The specie engagement for to-morrow is reported at $250,000.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was strong and higher, but not so buoyant as might have been inferred it would be after the facts above mentioned. As it was, the demand ran largely on the "long" sixes (of 1881) which advanced to 115⅞, the investment interest selecting these issues as least likely to be disturbed by the operations attending the refunding of the five-twenties. At the same time there was considerable realization in the ten-forties, which were the isolated weak spot and declined a fraction. The following were the closing street quotations:—United States currency sixes, 113¼ a 113⅜; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115¼ a 115⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112¼ a 112⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¾ a 112⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112¼ a 112⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112¼ a 112⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 111 a 111⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111¼ a 111½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111⅜ a 111⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 109¼ a 109⅝; do. do., coupon, 109¼ a 109⅝.

STOCKS ACTIVE AND RAMPANT.

The extraordinary strength and activity of the stock market were again the real features of Wall street. Business in other departments almost stood still to look on at the excitement pervading the Stock Exchange, which was from morning until night a dense mass of brokers, whose cries and shouts made the din and tumult of the building incessant. There were, no doubt, hundreds who thought that the gloomy weather would be surely a turning point for the current of prices, for the speculative mood is a curious one and is often deeply affected by such circumstances. But the "bears" who sold on such a theory were doomed to grievous disappointment, for the whole market plunged forward once more in its headlong career, and its swimming buoyancy was perhaps most pronounced in the closing dealings in the Long Room and on the sidewalk. New favorites again turned up, and, like unknown horses at the racecourse, were trotted out for the exhibition of hitherto disguised points. Union Pacific was treated to a further instalment of Washington telegrams, and as the conference committee were reported agreed on the Senate bill the price ran up to 82¾. "C. C. and I. C." was taken in hand with fresh vigor and advanced to 24¾, but subsequently fell off to 23 on the report that the company had defaulted on the income bonds—a security which is in the nature of a preferred stock, and has not, as yet, participated in the earnings, the increase of which is the means to secure a dividend upon it. Ohio and Mississippi sold at 44¼. The story of the day is best told, however, in the following table, an inspection of which will show the further progress of the upward movement:—

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	98	97¾
New York Central scrip	94	93¾
Erie	23¾	22¾
Reading	101¾	100¾
Lake Shore	99¾	98¾
Wabash	56½	55¾
Pittsburg	103	102¾
Northwestern	82	80¾
Northwestern preferred	95¼	92¾
Rock Island	113¾	111¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	65¼	63¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	78	75¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44¼	42
Union Pacific	82¾	81¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	95¼	91
C. C. and I. C.	24¼	22
Western Union Telegraph	52½	51¾
Pacific Mail	44¼	43¾

THE SOUTHERN LIST DULL.

The Southern State bonds were dull and generally lower. The following were the final street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64¾ a 64¾; do., new, 64¼ a 64½; Virginia, ex coupon, 66 a 66¼; do., new, 62¾ a 63¼; do. registered stock, old, 53 a 53¾; Georgia sixes, 82¾ a 83½; do. sevens, 90¼ a 91; do. sevens, old, 91 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 49¾ a 49¾; do., funding, 1866, 39 a 40; do. do., 1868, 30 a 31; do., new, 27¾ a 28; do., special tax, 21 a 22; Missouri sixes, 91¼ a 92; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 70 a 71; do., new, 65 a 65; do. levee sixes, 74 a 75; do. do. eights, 85 a 89; do. penitentiary sevens, 71 a 75; do. railroad eights, 75 a 80; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 100 a 100½; do. railroad eights, 93 a 96; South Carolina sixes, 72 a 80; do., new, January and July, 59½ a 60; do. do., April and October, 61¼ a 62; do., registered stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 56 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60.

THE "C. C. AND I. C." RAILWAY.

The prominent activity of the stock so uniquely designated as is the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, which is almost invariably called by its initials only, in transactions involving millions of dollars, is due to reasons which have been heretofore set forth in this article. The HERALD of February 15 contained the following:—

The board of directors of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central ("C. C. and I. C.") Railroad have issued a pamphlet to the stockholders, giving a concise statement of the result of the negotiations with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and the terms of the settlement, by which the harmonious relations and co-operation of the two lines are restored. It will be remembered that after the lease of the former to the Pennsylvania road a dispute arose as to the question of providing for the liquidation of certain floating indebtedness of the Columbus, Cleveland and Indiana Central, which was of such serious proportions that the stock, which had advanced from 43 to 59 on the lease, declined away to 15½ when it was discovered that the Pennsylvania company had, as is alleged, taken off its express trains connecting to Chicago from Pittsburg, and otherwise failed to comply with the stipulations of the lease requiring impartiality in the distribution of business between the Columbus, Cleveland and Indiana Central and Fort Wayne roads. A convention of the officers of the several roads was held last December and the disputed matters have been entirely settled, the proceedings being ratified and duly recorded. The through express trains to Chicago have been restored, while the recent completion of the Vandalia and St. Louis road gives the Pennsylvania road a new and independent route to St. Louis by connecting trains over the C. C. and I. C. From the figures of the Treasurer it appears that the gross earnings of the company during the past year were $3,800,000, previous year. The latest reports from Columbus, the Treasurer's headquarters, give the earnings for February up to the 15th—the half month showing an increase of $27,000. At this rate of increase the earnings for 1871 ought to reach the vicinity of $4,600,000 and in two or three years be sufficient to pay dividends on the income bonds and common stock.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, March 3—10:15 A. M.

$47000 US 6's, '81, r	116	100 shs Erie pref	45¾
2500 US 6's, '81, c	116	25 do	46
100000 do	115¾	1000 Reading RR	100¾
50000 do bet call	115¼	200 do	100⅞
10000 US 5-20's, r, '64	112¼	300 do b c	100⅞
12000 U S 5-20, c, '62	112¼	1000 do	100⅞
50000 do	112¼	500 do c3	100¾
5000 US 5-20, r, '64	112¼	1500 L S & M S RR	90
75000 US 5-20, c, '65	112¼	300 do	98¾
10000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	111	100 do s60	97⅞
12000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	111	200 do b c	98¼
7500 US 5-20, r, '67	111¼	600 do	98¾
50000 US 5-20, c, '67	111¼	500 do	98¾
20000 US 6's, 10-40, c	109¾	500 do	99
86000 U S 6's, cur	112¾	700 do	99¼
20000 Tenn 6's, new	64¾	19 Mich Central RR	117¼
12000 Va 6's, old	53¾	10 Panama RR	224
40000 Va 6's, reg, old	53	75 do b c	72¾
1000 Georgia 7's	91	100 do	72
1000 N Car 6's, o	49¾	200 Union Pac RR	83¾
10000 do	49¾	100 do	82½
2000 N C Fund act, '03	20¾	100 do s20	82
2900 N C 6's, n	27¾	800 do b c	82¼
25000 SC 6's, n, Jan & July	60	1500 do	82¾
12000 Missouri 6's	91¼	500 do	82¼
1000 California 7's	110¼	500 do	82¼
1000 Erie 4th mtg	86	600 Clev & Pitts RR	106¾
1000 Erie 5th m	83¾	700 do	108¾
9000 Harlem 1st m	101¼	300 do	108¾
2000 Mich So s f cds	101	100 Ch & N W RR	81
4000 Mich Cen 8's	118¼	100 do	81¼
5000 Cen Pac gold bds	95¼	100 do b30	81¾
1000 U Pac RR 1st m	85¾	900 do	81¾
6000 do	85¾	200 do	81¾
1000 Un Pac T's, l g bs	79¾	1200 do	82
1000 Alt & T H inc	75¾	200 do	81¾
7000 Tol & W 1st m	92¾	600 do b c	81¾
500 Tol & Wab 2d m	68	100 do	81
2000 C & R I & P R 7's	98¾	200 Chic & N W pref	93
1000 Morris & Essex 1st m	102¾	100 do	92¾
2000 do	103¾	1000 do	92¾
3000 Mor & Es 2d m	93	1300 do	93
2000 Clev & P 2d m	97	600 do bet call	92¾
30000 O & Miss con bds	88	200 do	92¾
3000 Col, C & I C, 1st m	85	500 do	92¾
1000 do	85¾	400 Tol, Wab & W	55¾
3000 Chic & Alt 1st	101	600 Col, C, C & I RR	24¼
6000 North Mo 1st m	81¾	10 do	24
10000 C, C & I C, 2d m	68	100 N J Central RR	106¾
5000 Chic & Mil 1st mtg	93¾	100 do b c	106¾
10 shs Bank St of N Y	114	200 Chic & Rk I RR	111¾
800 American Coal	35	200 do	111¾
260 Con Coal of Md	26	200 do	111¾
200 do	27	200 do bt call	111¾
100 do bet call	27¼	200 do	111¾
300 do	27¾	200 do s60	111
200 do	28	500 Mil & St Paul RR	53¾
300 do	28¾	300 Mil & St Paul pf	75¾
100 W Un Tel	51¼	100 do	75¾
100 do	51¼	50 do	75¾
22 do bet c	51¼	100 do b c	75¾
100 do	51¼	80 Pt, Ft W & C RR gtd	112
100 do	51¼	20 Del, L & W RR	105¾
500 Quick M Co	11	200 do	106¼
400 do	14¼	400 do	105
300 do b3	14¼	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	2
500 do bet c	14¾	200 Alt & Ter H RR	31
100 Cum Cool & Iron bc	36	200 do	30¾
100 Quick pref	18¾	100 Chic & Alton	113¾
100 do	19¼	100 Ohio & Miss RR	43
100 do	19¼	500 do	43¼
200 do b c	19¼	400 do	43¼
100 Mariposa pref	10	100 Ohio & Miss pf	73¾
100 do b c	10¼	15 do	73¾
500 Pac M SS Co	44¾	100 do b c c	73¾
600 do bet call	44	200 Morris & Es RR	89¾
200 Adams Ex	69¾	84 do	89¾
5 do	69¾	101 H & St Jo RR	94
5 Amer M U Ex	47	37 N Y & N H RR scrip	140
40 do b c	47¼	100 B & St Jo RR pf	99¾
400 U S Ex	48	100 do	99¾
1100 N Y C & H R R	97¼	10 Dub & S C RR	89
200 do b c	97¾	400 C, C & I C RR	23¾
10000 N Y C & HR cf	93¾	50 do	24
10000 do	93	100 do	23¾
200 Erie RR	21¼	22 do	23

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$20000 US 6's, '81, r	115¾	$65500 US 5-20, c, '65, n s3	111
46000 US 6's, '81, c	116¼	41000 US 5-20, c, '67	111¼
9000 US 5-20, c, '62	112¼	5000 do b3	111¼
11000 US 5-20, c, '65	112¼	2500 do	111¼
1000 do s1m	112¼	8500 US 5-20, c, '68	111¼
10000 do b3	112¼	10000 US 5's, 10-40, reg	109¾
16000 US 5-20, c, '65, n b3	111¼	21000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109¾
1850 do small	111	100000 US 6's, cur'ncy	113¾

One o'Clock P. M.

$2000 Tenn 6's, n	64¾	200 shs Reading RR	101¾
4000 Geo 7's, gold bds	91	1000 do s3	101¼
32000 N Car 6's, old	49¾	100 L S & M S RR	99¾
2000 do	49¾	6 do	99
10000 N C 6's, sp tax	31	24 do b c	98¼
10000 SC 6's, n, Apl & Oct	81¾	600 Clev & Pitts RR	108¾
2000 U Pac T's, land g	75¾	800 Chic & N W RR	81¾
12000 do	76¾	75 C & N W pfd	93¾
5000 do	75	500 do	93¾
4000 Col, C & I C 1st	86¾	500 do	93¾
2000 C, Paducah & A, n	98	1000 do s60	93¾
100 shs Quick M Co	14¾	500 do s30	93¾
100 do	14¾	500 do s30	93¾
100 Quick Min pref	19¾	1000 do	93¾
400 Pac M SS Co	45¾	800 do	94
100 do	45¾	1200 do	93¾
200 do	45¾	100 C, C, Cin & I RR	84¾
100 do b c	45¾	400 N J Central RR	106¾
1000 do	45¾	100 do	106¾
200 W Un Tel b cal	52	100 do	107
1200 do	52¾	100 Chic & Alt RR	113
900 do	52¾	200 Alt & St P RR	51
400 Con C of Md b c	28	800 Alt & St P pfd	79¾
500 Boston Water P b c	20¾	200 do	79
50 Adams Ex Co	69¾	100 do b3	76
200 U States Express	49	800 Tol, W & W RR	56¾
100 do	49¾	100 do b30	56¾
40 Wells, Fargo Ex	56	100 Pell, Lack & W RR	105
800 Un Pac RR	82¾	400 Bos, H & Erie RR	2
20 do b c	82¾	100 Chic & Alton RR	113¾
100 N Y C & H R RR	97¾	200 Ohio & Miss RR	42¾
200 do b c	97¾	200 Ohio & Miss pf	73¾
1000 do	97¾	100 St L & I Mt	48¾
20000 N Y C & HR cf	93¾	500 Morris & Es RR	89¾
5000 do	93¾	10 do	89
10000 do b c	93¾	30 do	89¾
10000 do	93¾	100 H & St Jo RR	91¾
200 Erie RR	22¾	300 do	91¾
100 do b c	22¾	100 H & St Jo RR pref	97¾
100 Erie RR pref b c	46	80 Col, C & I C RR	25
500 Reading RR s3	101¾	100 do	23¾
500 do c	101¾	100 do	23¾
500 do s3	101¾	100 Al & Ter H RR b c	31¾

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Quarter to Six o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel.	52¾ a 52¾	Rock Island	112¾ a 113
Pacific Mail	44¼ a 44¾	St Paul	55¾ a 55¾
N Y Gen con	97¾ a 98	St Paul pf	77¾ a 77¾
N Y Gen scrip	93¾ a 93¾	Wabash	56¾ a 56¾
Erie	22¾ a 22¾	Ohio & Miss	44 a 44¼
Reading	101¾ a 101¾	Union Pacific	82¾ a 83¾
Lake Shore	99 a 99¾	Bost, H & Erie	2 a 2¼
Northwestern	81¾ a 82	Han & St Jo	95 a 95
Northwest'n pf	94¾ a 94¾	C, C & I Cent	23¼ a 23¾
New Jer Cen	107¾ a 108		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

ASHES.—Receipts, 8 packages. The market was quiet, but prices were steady at $6 75 a $7 25 for pots, and $8 75 a $9 25 for pearl.

BEESWAX.—The business was small, the demand being entirely of a jobbing character, and prices were nominal at 32c. a 33½c. for Western and Southern.

BRICKS.—The demand was fair and prices were steady at the following quotations:—Croton, $10 a $15; North river, $9 a $10; Long Island, $8 25 a $10; pale, $8 a $8 25; Jersey, $8 a $8 50, and Philadelphia front, $25 a $28.

CEMENT.—Rosendale was steady at $2 25, with a fair demand.

COTTAGE was unchanged. We quote:—Manila 17½c. a 18½c.; corded Manila, 17c.; Russia bolt rope, 18c, and Sisal Co., 16½c.

CHICORY continued to rule dull, the demand being very light; German ground, of prime quality, was quoted at 9½c. a 9¾c. gold.

COCOA.—We heard of no sales of moment. The demand for all kinds was very light, but prices were generally unaltered. We quote:—Guayaquil, 10½c. a 11c.; Maracaibo, 22½c. a 23c.; Caracas, 15c. a 16c., and St. Domingo,

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4—4 A. M.

Despatch from the Emperor to the Empress of Germany.

The Official Ratification of the Treaty Presented to Bismarck.

The Evacuation of Paris Arranged.

Excited Mobs Surrounding the German Troops.

The Republican Deputies of the French Assembly Resigning.

THE PEACE TREATY RATIFIED.

Despatch from the Emperor to the Empress of Germany.

BERLIN, March 3, 1871.

The Empress has received the following despatch from the Emperor:—

VERSAILLES, March 3, 1871.

I have just ratified the conditions of peace, which the Bordeaux Assembly have accepted. Thus far the work is complete which was through several months of battles to be achieved. Thanks to the valor, devotion and endurance of our incomparable army and the sacrifices of the whole Fatherland. The Lord of Hosts has everywhere visibly blessed our enterprises, and by His mercy has permitted an honorable peace. To Him be the honor; to the Fatherland the thanks.

WILHELM.

The above was publicly read amid the booming of artillery, the ringing of bells and the cheers of a people wild with joy.

THE EVACUATION OF PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Favre Requests the Evacuation of Paris—The Official Ratification of the Treaty at Versailles—Conflicts Feared—Arrangements Made for the Evacuation.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I am enabled to report the following for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

FAVRE REQUESTS THE EVACUATION OF PARIS.

A despatch from Versailles states that M. Favre came here twice yesterday to request the evacuation of Paris. Count Bismarck replied that reports and telegrams were insufficient authority. The official document certifying ratification by the Assembly was necessary; when that was received the troops would withdraw.

THE OFFICIAL RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

A despatch from Paris dated yesterday states that M. Favre has presented to Bismarck the official ratification of the treaty, and demanded the immediate evacuation of the city. It is said that Bismarck is disappointed at the haste made by France, as it gives the Emperor no chance to enter the city.

CONFLICTS FEARED.

It is thought that the evacuation will be completed immediately. Excited mobs surround the German troops, and conflicts are feared.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE EVACUATION.

Another despatch from Paris, dated this morning, reports that it is officially announced that the French and German Generals arranged last night the details of the evacuation, which will take place to-day. It is to commence at eight A. M. and be completed by eleven A. M. The evacuation of the forts on the left bank of the Seine will follow as soon as the German stores can be removed.

AN EXPLANATION.

An official explanation is given of the visits of the German soldiers to the Louvre, that they were permitted in conformity with the terms of the convention. It is added that the Germans voluntarily relinquished their right to visit the Invalides.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Financial Contracts to be Examined—Reinstating Magistrates—Radical Deputies Resigning.

BORDEAUX, March 3, 1871.

I forward the following for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

FINANCIAL CONTRACTS TO BE EXAMINED.

In the Assembly the government proposed the appointment of a commission to examine all financial contracts made since the beginning of the war.

REINSTATING MAGISTRATES.

M. Dufavre presented a decree annulling one issued by the late Minister, Cremieux, which dismissed several magistrates from office.

DEPUTIES RESIGNING.

Deputies Rochefort, Blanc, Malon and Tridon resigned their seats, considering the cession of Alsace illegal.

DEPUTY PYAT'S POSITION.

Deputy Pyat declared that he did not resign, but that he would never enter the Assembly until the cession of French territory was rescinded.

TH INDIANS.

General Movement Among the Tribes Southward—No War Anticipated.

CHICAGO, March 3, 1871.

Intelligence has been received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters in this city, from Fort Laramie and other points in Wyoming Territory, that the Indians are breaking up their camps to the north of the Pacific Railroad, and are preparing to move South on the opening of Spring to occupy their reservations in the Indian territory. The Arrapahoes are the foremost in the movement, having started on the journey in large numbers. The apprehensions which the recent despatches to Washington said were felt, that the breaking up of winter would at the same time cause trouble among the savages themselves as well as the whites, are dispelled, to a certain extent, by information that the government agents are actively engaged in assisting the movement of the tribes, so that everything is expected to end war, it is thought, will be avoided. There are great numbers of Indians in the region of the Union Pacific Railroad and in Wyoming Territory; but most of the tribes, including Arrapahoes and other bands, are disposed to be peaceable, and if the Sioux do not disturb them the prospect from the news now received is that the summer will see the savages all safely withdrawn to their reservations.

Trouble with the Arizona Tribes—A Series of Robberies and Murders.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871.

A private letter has been received here from Florence, Arizona, in which the writer says:—

The Indians are worse in Arizona to-day than they have ever been before. Within the past two weeks they have attacked and killed or captured three different parties within twenty miles of this place. One party of four men, in charge of two five-mule teams laden with barley—one of the staple products of the Territory—was attacked, and one man killed, the others escaping after a vigorous fight. A day or two subsequently the Indians attacked a foraging party, consisting of three men, with a four-horse team. Two of the men were killed and the team captured. The next we heard of the Indians was that they killed two men who were passing on horseback from Sacatan to Salt river.

WASHINGTON.

The Appropriation Bills Passed—Points of the Conference Reports.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which was the occasion of so much discussion in conference committees, was finally agreed to this evening, and the report of the conference committee was adopted by the House about ten o'clock by a vote of 107 to 66, all the democrats and about thirty republicans voting against it. It was charged that the appropriation of half a million dollars for the erection of a new State Department building was a job for the benefit of a party here owning a stone quarry. This was a Senate amendment, and was yielded to by the conferees on the part of the House. A fight was also made upon the proposition to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Circuit Courts of the United States. This was also a Senate amendment. General Logan charged that the conference committee had discriminated against other judges of the United States courts for the purpose of favoring those of the Supreme Bench, and the Circuit Judges. The other Senate amendment to increase the salaries of the heads of bureaus was defeated in conference. A proposition was made to lay the conference report on the table, which would, of course, have carried the bill with it. Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, made a strong appeal to the House not to defeat the bill on account of one or two obnoxious appropriations.

The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill contains a compromise between the contracting parties on the vexed question of the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge Company. The parties are allowed to go to the courts for a settlement of their grievances. The proposition of the steamboat owners was to compel the railroad companies who own the bridge to construct it with spans 100 feet above the water. The conference Committee struck out the Senate amendment requiring the Postmaster General to reward the contract for stamped envelopes to the lowest responsible bidder.

The Army Appropriation bill, as agreed to in conference, contains the Senate amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Pacific railroad companies fifty per cent of their earnings from government business. The Senate amendment providing for the payment of the claims of loyal Southerners for forage and other property taken during the war was struck out, and a new provision inserted to the effect that the President shall appoint a commission to adjudicate these claims.

In the Naval Appropriation bill, as reported by the conference committee, there is a compromise measure intended to fix up the quarrel between the line and staff officers of the navy. It is believed, however, that it will not satisfy either party.

The Last Night of the Session.

WASHINGTON, March 4—1 A. M.

Both houses are still in session at this hour, without any prospect of an adjournment. The Senate is still engaged on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The House is waiting for the Senate's action on that bill, and meanwhile is disposing of some pension bills on the Speaker's table, to which there is no objection. The indications point to an all night session.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE REPORT.

Result of the Investigation of Senator Patterson's Committee—The General Order and Cartage Business in New York—The Present System Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871.

The joint select committee on retrenchment, who were, by a resolution of the Senate, passed December 14, 1870, instructed to furnish a comparative detailed statement of the cost of collecting the customs revenue of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, with such recommendations favoring a reduction in such expenses as they may deem compatible with the interests of the public service; also to particularly report on the present system and practices connected with the warehousing business at the port of New York; also in relation to what is commonly known as the general order business and the cartage of goods while in custody of the government, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:—

Under the first clause of the foregoing resolution the committee have prepared a comparative statement of the customs collections from various sources, also the expenses and percentage of expense on the amount collected at each of the above named ports, with the exception of San Francisco, for the year ending June 30, 1870. This statement will be found in tabular form in the appendix. The percentage of expense ranges from 60.179 on $130,158,995 13 of collections at New York to 0.1,019 on $5,621,210 07 of collections at New Orleans. The cost of collecting at New Orleans has since been materially reduced, as is shown by a similar statement of the customs business at that port for the six months ending December 31, 1870.

The percentage of expense is no criterion by which to judge the comparative economy of the administration at the different ports.

A certain amount of official machinery is necessary wherever a custom house is established, and the ratio of expense is necessarily the greatest where the business is the smallest. There are other circumstances which should be taken into consideration, but which can be ascertained only by a more extended examination than the committee have had time to make.

They do not, therefore, feel prepared to recommend any plan for

REDUCING THE EXPENSES OF COLLECTING

the revenue without further investigation and comparison. The committee have spent considerable time and have taken a large amount of testimony upon the subjects embraced in the latter part of the resolution. A brief explanation may conduce to a better understanding of what is known as the

GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

After a vessel is entered at the Custom House a certain time is allowed to importers in which to pay their duties and take possession of their goods. At the expiration of that time a general order is given by the Collector of the Port to discharge the cargo, and all merchandise remaining on board is landed and delivered into the custody of the Custom House officials. Goods discharged under this order are known as "General Order Goods." Under the law of 1799 the time allowed was five days. In 1854 it was reduced to three days, and in 1861 to one day.

Under the ruling of the then Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. S. P. Chase, the law of 1861 was interpreted to allow forty-eight hours from the time of entry, and that construction still obtains. Prior to 1854 the time allowed gave the merchant ample opportunity to pay his duties and take his goods, so that very little was left to be discharged under general orders, and the government itself conducted what little there was of the general order business. As, however, the use of steam vessels increased and business began to be conducted in a more rapid manner, the long delay was found too great a burden upon ship owners, and the law of 1854 not only reduced the time for the discharge of steamers, but provided that in case a contract was made for immediate delivery the Collector might take

POSSESSION OF THE MERCHANDISE

at once from steamship lines which have regular days of departure. This is a matter of no small importance, especially in winter, when an unusually long voyage makes it necessary to discharge and load with the utmost expediency in order to sail at the appointed time. To facilitate their business the steamship lines landing at Hoboken and Jersey City built

WAREHOUSES UPON THEIR WHARVES,

which were placed under the supervision and control of the United States Custom House officers. Immediately on the arrival of a steamship its cargo was discharged into these warehouses, without going from under cover, and stored for forty-eight hours without expense to the consignees. By this arrangement the interests of the government were as fully protected as if the goods had remained on board the vessel and the steamship company saved two days' time, without any inconvenience to the merchants. This practice existed for many years, so far as the committee have been able to learn, to the satisfaction of all parties. But on the 1st day of February, 1870, the Collector of the Port ordered that all goods discharged under general orders should be sent to general order stores in New York, under the control of private parties, where they are charged a month's storage, although removed by the owners instantly on their arrival. This entails a

HEAVY EXPENSE FOR CARTAGE AND STORAGE,

averaging, according to the testimony, about $1 75 on every package, large or small, and the goods are subjected to the danger of theft and damage during the transit from the vessel to the storehouse. This charge is paid by the steamship companies if the goods are removed from the general order store within forty-eight hours, but at the expense of the importers through increased rates of freight. All the general order business being done at two storehouses, they are very much crowded, which necessarily produces confusion and delay, to the great inconvenience of the merchants.

The committee have been able to discover no advantage resulting from this change to any one except parties controlling the general order business. The

REASONS GIVEN BY THE COLLECTOR

for taking the general order goods away from the Jersey City and Hoboken stores were that they were unsafe, and that losses resulted therefrom both to the merchants and to the government; that they were also used for bonded goods, and that the steamship companies or their agents were themselves importers, having their own goods in those stores. All these charges have been investigated by the agents of the Treasury Department and by the committee, and both the committee and the Treasury agents were satisfied that they could not be supported by the evidence. They could learn of but two instances of loss from these storehouses, both occurring some years ago, and no evidence was presented showing that there had been any complaint from them. The merchant testified that during the past ten years at the warehouses in the city of New York we have lost by theft about $40,000, without recognized liability on the part of any one. Other merchants testify to a similar experience.

THEY ALSO COMPLAIN

of damage to their goods by being handled by inexperienced carmen and of the heavy rates of insurance they are compelled to pay on account of the exposed position. The present general order stores at New York have not been equally free from trouble on the government. In one instance, during the last summer, a large amount of goods was removed from one of the general order stores in New York, evidently by collusion with the owners, in order to avoid the payment of duties, and their place was supplied with similar cases filled with rubbish. The fraud was discovered and the parties controlling the store fled to avoid arrest, and the government ordered the store to be closed. The committee have sought to learn fully the

RELATIONS AND DIFFERENCE

of the present system, as compared with those of the one which have been proposed, in order to devise if possible a more satisfactory one. With this view they have received the testimony and suggestions of the Custom House officers and of some of the most intelligent importers of New York. All seem to agree that there is room for improvement, though differing in opinion as to the means by which the existing evil may be removed. Merchants importing by steamship lines which land at Hoboken or Jersey City were generally satisfied with the arrangements of the companies for the storing of general order goods and regard the order of the Collector removing them to New York as unwise and detrimental alike to the interests of commerce and the government. While confident that the order is issued with the

BEST AND MOST HONORABLE MOTIVES,

the committee have been unable to discover sufficient reasons for its issue or results which make its continuance desirable. The expenses of handling and cartage caused by the distance of general order stores from the docks is generally recognized as one of the greatest objections to the present system, and various plans have been suggested looking to its removal. The committee have not had time fully to consider

THESE PLANS,

and will therefore only mention some of the most feasible, with the objections that were immediately suggested. It is proposed by the Collector to refuse to allow general order goods to be discharged until the expiration of forty-eight hours after the entry of the vessel, and to deny permits to unload between sunset and sunrise. This would allow merchants more time to get permits before the goods were discharged, but would generally delay their delivery, as it would be impossible for a merchant to obtain his goods till they in their turn were landed on the dock. It frequently happens now, in the hurry and confusion of unloading, that although a merchant's carman is present with a permit and ready to take his goods they are carried off to the general order store before he can obtain possession of them. To postpone the discharging of the vessel for forty-eight hours would not accomplish the object sought, while it would in most cases cause additional delay and inconvenience and an increased expense. It is important to the interest of the country that every facility should be extended to our commerce, and that it should be conducted at the least possible cost. To prevent a vessel from discharging forty-eight hours after entry would add two days to the length of a voyage, and compel a reduction in the number of trips made in a given time or the employment of additional ships. It would also greatly increase the costs while in port. All this increased expense, although primarily paid by the transportation companies, must ultimately

FALL MAINLY UPON THE CONSUMERS.

The committee cannot approve of this plan, which retains many of the objectionable features of the present system, and causes various additional ones, without possessing its advantages.

To reduce the expense of handling and cartage caused by the distance of the general order storehouses from the docks it has been proposed that the government

PURCHASE REAL PROPERTY AT THE BATTERY

and construct wharves, at which all foreign steamship lines should be required to land, and upon which the government should build storehouses, in which goods discharged under general orders should be placed. This would involve a large expense to the government, and is open to some objections. It would necessitate the transportation of a large portion of the goods by carts to the upper part of the city. In the crowded condition of the streets of New York this would be a serious matter, and it would probably cause more delay and expense to the merchants than result from the present system. Still there is much to this proposition which recommends it to the committee, and if it were not impossible to carry it into execution in the present financial condition of the country, they might urge it on the serious consideration of Congress.

Another proposition is that warehouses should be erected or leased on the docks at which foreign steamships arrive, in which all goods discharged under general should be placed and kept until put in bond or removed on permits from the collector of the port. This would be similar in principle to the practice which prevailed at Hoboken and Jersey City prior to February 1, 1870, and against which no valid objections seem to have been made. This proposition is

GENERALLY APPROVED BY MERCHANTS,

but it is objected that it would give an unfair advantage to lines having docks on the New Jersey side of the North river, as there is not room to build warehouses on the New York side, and that either the docks must be extended, at great expense, further into the river, or the warehouses must be built on the east side of West street, in which one great trouble and delay would be caused by carting so large an amount of goods across the street. As this objection is made by those who approve of the removal of the general order stores from Jersey City and Hoboken and urge their retention in New York on the ground that it is an advantage to the merchants to have them there the committee are not able to understand from their reasoning wherever under the proposed arrangement lines landing on the west side of the river would possess any unfair advantage. The committee have not time to form and digest any plan to recommend for the present system of general order, which seems to involve all the risks hazards and inconveniences of that which it supplanted, and is very generally considered by the importers at New York as burdensome and inimical to the interests of commerce. Without recommending any permanent system the committee are

OF OPINION AND RECOMMEND

that until some preferable system is devised the merchandise discharged under general order from foreign steamers at Jersey City and Hoboken should be sent, as formerly, to general order stores on the dock at which the steamers land, but under such increased supervision as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. In this way the interests of the government will be fully protected and the merchants of New York relieved from a tax which has proved so onerous as to compel them in many instances to make their importations through other ports.

Frequent complaints having been made by importers that they were subjected to embarrassing delays and unnecessary expense by the want of suitable buildings in which to store the goods ordered for appraisement, the committee examined

THE PUBLIC STORES,

and satisfied themselves that these complaints were more than justified by the facts. It is not an uncommon thing to see a line of carts loading with goods ordered to be appraised stretching back for a long distance through the streets on which the public store is located and waiting sometimes for hours before they can discharge their contents into the building. This evil can be remedied in part by opening another doorway in the building, putting up an additional elevator and employing more help. This, however, would reduce the already too limited space for storing goods. The committee therefore are of opinion that the existing evils can be effectually remedied only by securing a later building and one so located as to subserve the interests of the importers and the government. The examination of the committee satisfied them that these evils do not arise from any inefficiency or neglect of those in charge of the public stores, but solely from want of sufficient facilities for the transaction of the business. In this connection the committee feel controlled by the testimony of the Collector and other parties, to submit that

GREAT FRAUDS

have heretofore been practiced upon the government by false appraisals of damaged goods; but they are happy to learn from the statistics furnished by the Collector and from other evidence, which we commend to a careful examination that this department has been greatly improved under its present efficient management. In the course of this investigation the committee has discovered

SOME VERY PERNICIOUS PRACTICES,

involving the integrity of employes. These are chronic evils which have come down through many years, and we are so thoroughly intrenched in the practice of the Custom House as to impress the committee with the belief that though they may be partially removed by an able and honest administration, they cannot be wholly eradicated until public offices shall cease to be administered in the interests of politics, and men shall be appointed to office on account of their integrity and capacity to fulfil the duties devolving upon them as public officials.

In the view of your committee, the Custom House at New York, as well as all other departments of the government, should be

ADMINISTERED UPON THE SAME PRINCIPLES

upon which private business is conducted. Many of the inefficiencies and abuses which have come to the knowledge of the committee during their investigation, have arisen from a neglect and persuasion of the Custom House regulations, and can only be reached and remedied by a determined and energetic use of the power in the hands of the Collector and of his heads of the departments.

THIS TASK MAY BE HERCULEAN

and demand time, but we believe it can be done, if the officers are left to their duties and held strictly accountable for their discharge. The position of collector at the port of New York is second in importance to few in the country, and to properly perform its duties requires a man of the highest integrity, large ability and great business experience. He should be familiar with the laws relating to Customs, but also with the rules and practices of commerce. A supreme desire to advance the interests of the government and the welfare of commerce should control his official action and he should be free from the demands of a mistaken party interest, which in times past have too frequently consumed the time and strength of the Collector, which should have been devoted to the permanent duties of his office. Abuses and frauds are inevitable in the conduct of public affairs, and can only be discovered and remedied by constant vigilance and earnest endeavor. This, we know, is the fixed purpose of this administration, and we confidently believe it will exert all its powers to complete the work of reform which it has so auspiciously began. As nearly two-thirds of our customs are collected at the port of New York, and as the interest of the revenue and prosperity of the commerce of the whole country are involved in a faithful and efficient administration at this port of the customs laws and regulations, your committee would respectfully recommend the appointment of a

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TWO HOUSES,

whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit at the next session of Congress a bill providing for such amendments of our Customs laws as the progress, new conditions and methods of commerce may seem to demand, and for such reorganization of the departments and regulations of the Customs Houses of the country as present abuse and the interests of business may require.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Friday, March 3—11:47 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Barometer corrected for Elevation and Temperature.	Temperature.	Direction of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga	29.89	56	S. E.	Brisk.	Heavy rain
Baltimore	29.97	48	N.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Boston	29.78	49	N.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Buffalo	29.89	32	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston	29.99	62	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	28.45	21	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Chicago, Ill	29.09	33	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.10	37	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.12	38	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	29.49	26	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.18	31	S. W.	Calm.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn	29.71	23		Gentle.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.08	36	E.	—	Fair.
Key West, Fla	30.12	74	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Knoxville	29.88	41	N.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Lake City, Fla	29.96	65	N. W.	Gentle.	Heavy rain
Memphis	30.17	47	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.07	26	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala	30.16	51	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Nashville	29.17	37	S. W.	Gentle.	Light rain.
New Orleans	30.26	49	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
New York	29.99	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb	29.79	41	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.95	33	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	29.92	47	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa	29.16	36	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me	29.74	33	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.07	34	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.44	50	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Savannah	30.09	64	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	29.38	36	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	29.89	24	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	29.19	31	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Washington	29.97	44	N.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Wilmington, NC	29.94	65	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	29.87	62	S.	Gentle.	Light rain.
New London	29.81	42	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mt. Washington	28.47	15	W.	Gale.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3—Night.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Last Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer, which was last night lowest in Canada and this evening lowest in New Brunswick, is now rapidly recovering over the country east of the Mississippi. A low barometer is advancing with threatening weather from the northwest.

The pressure has risen rapidly on the Gulf, with brisk northwest winds.

Rain has prevailed during the past day at most points on the Atlantic coast and lower lakes, and has been especially persistent in Tennessee and in the middle Atlantic.

Light winds and calms are now reported on the middle Atlantic and Lake Erie, and fresh southerly winds on Lake Michigan and in the Northwest.

The barometer has fallen at the Rocky Mountain station, and is stationary, with brisk winds on the North Pacific.

Probabilities.

It is probable that the pressure will increase, with fresh winds, on the Atlantic, and will fall, with fresh winds, on the Upper Lakes.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The First Full Meeting to be Held To-Day.

Sir Stafford Northcote Visiting the Capitol—Growing Feeling Among Public Men Against the Secret Character of the Meetings—How Sir John A. Macdonald Thinks on the Fishery Question—A Determined Fight for Equivalents to be Made—The Treaty to Await the Ratification of the New Dominion Parliament.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871.

The Joint High Commission will meet to-morrow. That will be the first opportunity that has been afforded to have all the members on both sides in attendance. The meeting will be more for organization than for business. The regular business will be commenced on Monday.

THE FIRST POINT

to be settled is what are the questions to be considered. That is a subject about which some discussion is expected.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE,

the last arrival on the British side, made some visits to-day in company with Sir Edward Thornton, and, among other objects of interest, took a look at the Capitol and at both Houses of Congress in session.

Considerable attention has been attracted to the messenger of the British Legation arrived here last night from New York, with the

MAIL FROM THE HOME GOVERNMENT,

received by the steamer Russia, in which was a large number of documents relating to the work of the Joint High Commission.

Lord Tenterden, the secretary of the British Commissioners, has, since his arrival here, been constantly engaged in the preparation of papers for the use of the British members of the Commission. It is understood that Sir Stafford Northcote brought with him a brief of the questions to be discussed before the High Commission, which was the subject of examination to-day at the residence of the British Commissioners.

Viscount Goderich, who went to Marlboro this morning, with Albert Woodley on a hunting expedition, returned here to-night with a splendid bag of game. The fact that a German representative of

THE BRITISH NOBILITY

was in town attracted the attention of the curious at Marlboro, and the Viscount expressed his surprise at the impertinence of some of the Marylanders, who wanted to buy his gun. To-morrow night the British Commissioners will have another dinner at their residence, and on Monday Earl de Grey, on behalf of his associates, will entertain a few invited guests.

THE POSITION OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

on the Commission. The ideas of the Canadian government on that subject are shown in the following extract from one of its official organs:—

The reasons which the home government had for appointing the Premier of Canada a member of the Joint High Commission must have been the consideration that he thoroughly understood the subject, that his knowledge could be depended upon to guide the other members in setting the facts which would form the basis of discussion, and in estimating the equivalent which must be demanded for any concession which it might be found politic to make. We know that the whole subject will be discussed upon its merits, that England will not advance her interests at the expense of ours, that if any concession of fishery privileges is made to the Americans it will be in exchange for an equivalent, and that if such a calamity as war should come Canada will be protected by the whole strength of the British empire.

Sir John himself, in explaining his position last week to the Canadian Parliament, said:—

It had been announced in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons that the action of the Commission was not final, but would be referred to her Majesty's government for approval. In 1867 there had been a fishery commission in which England and France were concerned. The English Parliament passed a law on the subject, but France did not, and so the law was inoperative. The cases of England and France and Canada and the United States were precisely analagous. The suggestions of the Washington Commission could not be made law unless ratified by the Parliament of Canada, so that there was no risk in the matter.

From these utterances it will be seen that Canada does not intend to be a passive spectator in this Joint High Commission, and as Sir John Macdonald is a man of marked ability he will doubtless make a vigorous

FIGHT FOR EQUIVALENTS.

That, however, is a doctrine which finds no favor with the leading men in Congress, who consider that Canada has already, in the bonding system, transit trade and use of our lake ports as ports of entry, more than equivalent for any fishery arrangements that may be agreed upon.

It is understood that

THE SENSE OF THE NEW CONGRESS

will be taken at an early day upon these subjects. The secret character of the Commission is not favorably regarded by leading men in Congress, who believe that in questions affecting the American people the mysterious forms of monarchical diplomacy are unsuited to our form of government, especially when the Commissioners are not what can be called representative men. While in England and other monarchical countries

THE WILL OF THE SOVEREIGN

is conclusive, and no power is given to the representatives of the people in reviewing treaties, it is shown that under the American constitution the Executive is not entrusted with such power, because it was intended that it should be possessed alone by the representatives of the people in the Senate. Hence it is contended that the only substantial purpose of holding the session in Washington should have been to enable American Commissioners to consult with the leading men of the country step by step, and the strict obligation of secrecy at the outset defeats this object.

Views of the Pall Mall Gazette on the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, March 2, 1871.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* expresses the belief that the High Commission now in session in Washington, avoiding all difficulties as to the distribution of the Alabama claims, will agree to pay a round sum of money, leaving the division of the same to the United States government.

THE ENGLISH COAL MINES.

Another Fatal Explosion.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I have to report by cable the melancholy intelligence that there occurred yesterday another terrible explosion at Victoria.

The dead will probably number twenty.

VANDERBILT AFTER A WESTERN RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1871.

Mr. Dupuy, the attorney of Commodore Vanderbilt, is here, and it is stated on good authority that his visit is in connection with the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad from Pilot Knob to the southern boundary of the State, then diagonally through Arkansas to Texas, in the interest of the New York Central Railroad.

The contract for work on the Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad has been let to Sanser & Co., and work will be commenced next Tuesday.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 30	Moon sets...morn	5 18
Sun sets	5 55	High water...morn	6 23

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Anglia	Mar 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Mar 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Helvetia	Mar 4	Liverpool	68 Broadway.
America	Mar 4	Bremen	52 Broad st.
City of Baltimore	Mar 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	Mar 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of London	Mar 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Mar 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Denmark	Mar 11	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Minnesota	Mar 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Mar 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Mar 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Mar 22	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
St. Laurent	Mar 25	Havre	55 Broadway.
Columbia	Mar 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 3, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Anglia (Br), Craig, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Ship Endeavour, Warland, Hong Kong and Shanghae—F Bathgen.
Bark Magnolia (Br), Brown, Liverpool—Arkell & Tufts.
Bark J S Fonkquidan (Dan), Nissen, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Johannes (NG), Hoekgeter, Bremen—Huller, Fool & Co.
Bark La Cigueña, Ross, Leghorn—Lawrence, Giles & Co.
Bark Impersador, Beard, Pernambuco via Philadelphia—Hicks & Bell.
Bark Evening Star (Br), Cole, St Jago de Cuba—Wavell & Co.
Brig Alexandra, Winterwood, Queenstown or Falmouth—G F Butley.
Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Elsinore for orders—Evans, Ball & Co.
Brig Branch, Sanford, Savanilla and Santa Martha—D De Castro & Co.
Brig Salinas, Lund, Para—L E Amsinck.
Brig Cleo (Br), Corbett, St Kitts—Penlston & Co.
Schr Mattie A Franklin, Purvere, Cadiz—E Crowell & Co.
Schr Henry Parker, Beers, Demarara—Edwin Rowe & Co.
Schr Charles C Warren, Smith, St Francis, Gund—H A Valable & Son.
Schr Java (Br), Parsons, Harbor Grace, NF—R P Currie.
Schr Walton, Boyo, Charleston—Bentley, Miller & Co.
Schr Tuckahoe, Reed, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.
Schr Commerce, Tubin, Baltimore—C E Staples & Co.
Schr Anna S Nash, Mayo, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.
Schr Energy, Markeson, Gloucester—R J Godwin & Son.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Wyoming (Br), Whineray, Liverpool Feb 18 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse and 219 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Feb 23, 5 AM, lat 38 30, lon 69 19, passed steamship Nevada, hence for Liverpool; 26th, lat 43 20, lon 51 40, an Anchor line steamer, bound E.

Steamship Denmark (Br), Andrews, Liverpool Feb 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse and 184 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Hansa (NG), Brickenstein, Bremen Feb 16 and Southampton 19th, with mdse and 318 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Catharine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina 73 hours, with mdse and passengers, to James Hand.

Steamship Leo, Denbrow, Savannah Feb 28, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship The Caliph (Br), Ritson, Foochow Dec 6 and Sharps Peak 7th, with teas to Howland & Aspinwall. Had strong NE monsoons down the China Sea; off Gasper Island saw ship Samuel Russell ashore on Pulo Gasaes reef (before reported). Passed Anjer Dec 17; SW winds from thence to lat 13 S, lon 93 E; moderate SE trades in the Indian Ocean; made S Africa Jan 14 and passed Cape of Good Hope on the 18th. Had light SE trades in the Atlantic. Crossed the equator Feb 11 in lon 34 W and was becalmed three days; got the NE trades on 14th, in lat 2 30 N, lon 36 W; Feb 28th, lat 32, lon 78, had a heavy gale, commencing at SW and ending at NNW; 2d inst, Barnegat bearing N 30 miles, took a pilot from boat Fannie (No 17); Jan 12, lat 33 30 S, lon 30 30 E, spoke ship Mary Whitridge, from Shanghae for New York; 13th, lat 34 S, lon 23 E, ship Hudson (Br), from Calcutta for New York, 42 days out; 14th, lat 34 45 S, lon 23 40 E, ship Lord Strathnairn (Br), from Calcutta for Dundee; 17th, off Cape Aguilas, bark Aurora, Australia (Br), from Foo Chow for London; 18th, off Cape Good Hope, bark Aurelie (Fr), from Saurabaya for Boston, 56 days out; 19th, lat 34 S, lon 16 30 E, ship Monmouthshire (Br), from Calcutta for London; Feb 18, lat 9 N, lon 41 40 W, bark Auevoca (Br), from San Francisco for Bristol, Eng, 107 days out.

Bark Lizzie Gillespie (Br), Wilson, Cardenas 9 days, with sugar and melado, to order—vessel to Winchester & Town. Feb 24, lat 29 52, lon 79 15, spoke schr David Babcock, from New Orleans for ——.

Bark Eliza Barss (Br), Vesby, Bermuda 6 days, with produce, to Jones & Lough.

Brig Hedvig (Dan), Jorgensen, Maracaibo 19 days, with coffee, to L E Amsinck & Co—vessel to order. Had variable weather; 7 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Onaiaska (of Boston), Wheeler, Caibarien 8 days, with sugar, to S C Loud & Co. Had variable weather; was four days north of Hatteras.

Brig Signal (Br), Saunders, Cardenas 7 days, with sugar, &c, to Youngs, Smith & Co—vessel to Jas W Elwell & Co. Had good weather.

Brig Maggie Gross (Br), Gross, Cardenas 11 days, with melado, to order—vessel to master. Been 4 days north of Hatteras, with heavy weather; split upper foretopsail.

Brig Daphne (of Thomaston), Fountain, Cardenas, 7 days, with sugar and molasses, to E Colcord—vessel to J W Elwell & Co. Had fine weather; 8 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Havana, Bennis, Havana, 10 days, with sugar and melado, to James E Ward & Co. 5 days north of Hatteras, with strong westerly winds.

Brig M E Pennell (of Harrington), Eaton, Matanzas, 9 days, with molasses, to P H Howell, Son & Co—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy SW and NW winds; 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Anthea Godfrey (of Wilmington, Del),

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—FOR SALE, THE MOST PERFECT HOUSE ON Murray Hill, first class brown stone front, four stories, basement and sub-cellar; high stoop, built solid; handsomely finished in rosewood on principal story; the whole house is finished in hard wood throughout; location the most desirable, central and elegant in the city of New York.
Northeast corner of Thirty-ninth street and Park avenue. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 31. Also two handsome Houses on the avenue for sale, 35 and 37.
Also two Houses on Thirty-ninth street, near Park avenue, for sale; two little gems; Nos. 101 and 103. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS CORNER FOR SALE—Northeast corner of Rivington and Cannon streets, 50 feet on Rivington and 80 on Cannon street. Present rents received between $3,500 and $4,000. Will be sold reasonably, as the present owner is in ill health and cannot attend to it. Inquire on the premises for JOHN CAMPBELL.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, ALL MODERN IMprovements, to be sold at a sacrifice; 7 rooms; full lot; 112th street near Second avenue. Call at once.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS ON ALL THE avenues in Harlem; also on the streets. Call and examine.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A PARK AVENUE FULL SIZED MODERN FOUR story high stoop brown stone Dwelling for sale—Frescoed; builder's pantry; extension, &c. Furniture if desired.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A GEM.—FOR SALE, IN EAST FORTY-SIXTH street, near Third avenue, three story brown stone high stoop, 16.8x50x100; finished in hard wood throughout; a beautiful little house and a bargain.
D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

A FIFTH AVENUE, SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT, NEW four story, full sized Dwelling and extensions, 25x18 feet, lot 100; also Building Lots on Fifth avenue, south of Central Park and adjacent streets.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A BARGAIN.—THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, 20x55x100; high stoop; in perfect order; modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 121 East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

BOWERY.—FOR SALE, NEAR SPRING STREET, A valuable lot, with Buildings; will be sold on easy terms; possession May 1 if wanted. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

CHEAP LOTS ON SIXTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR THE proposed east side Boulevard. $2,500 each.
VACHE & BROWN, 953 Third avenue.

CHOICE LOTS—FOR CHURCH OR PUBLIC EDIfices; one of five on street, another of five on avenue, with corner; both on Fourteenth street.
B. H. HOWELL, 909 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—$16,500—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE 265 East Forty-fifth street, 75 feet from Third avenue; house 20x45, lot 100 ft. 8 in. All modern improvements. Inquire on the premises or of JOHN J. COGER, 430 Water st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW YORK, northeast corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street. Apply in basement.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, SOUTH SIDE 127TH street, between Second and Third avenues, a superior frame House, with slate roof and rear extension, and stable and three lots of ground. Apply to E. KETCHUM, 88 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOT, 25X100, NO. 74 FORsyth street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE TWO THREE story high stoop marble front Houses, 657 and 659 Second avenue, near Thirty-seventh street; all improvements; in perfect order; size 32.6x80x80.
ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

FOR SALE—300 HOUSES, AT MODERATE PRICES, from Seventh street to Harlem, at $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $9,000, $10,000, $11,000, $12,000, $15,000, $18,000, $20,000, $25,000, $30,000, $40,000, $50,000, $60,000.
FATTRETCH & REMSEN, 454 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 113 EAST 115TH STREET, 7 rooms and parlors; also fine Cottage, all improvements and river view, No. 434 East 114th street, very low. Apply to owner, No. 225 East 116th street, between Second and Third avenues.

FOR SALE—174 LEXINGTON AVENUE, A FIRST class high stoop House, will be sold cheap. Address H. H., box 114 Herald office, or for permit; see owner at 314 East Thirty-fifth street; from 10 to 1 o'clock or from 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BROWN STONE House on Sixty-first street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; has every improvement; a prompt purchaser will obtain a bargain. Seen by permits from PAGE & MCGAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE—EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET, WEST OF Third avenue, 3 story high stoop brown stone; 18.9x15x100; terms easy; $10,000.
D. A. McLEAN, 1,052 Third avenue.

HARLEM.—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE FRONT House, furnished, for sale cheap. Inquire at 330 East 124th street, on the premises.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE OF 115TH street, between Third and Lexington avenues, two new first class brown stone Houses, replete.
M. E. CRASTO, Third avenue and 116th street.

LOTS FOR SALE—TWO FINE LOTS ON SECOND avenue, near Eighty-second street; no rock; fine building sites; level grade. Terms easy.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

LOT NORTH WEST CORNER FOURTH AVENUE AND 105th street, near Central Park and proposed Industrial Exhibition. Price $4,500 only. Terms easy.
T. J. DUNKIN, 354 Third avenue.

PARK AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE (CONVENIENT to "Grand Union Depot")—Situated between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, in the centre of finished block; light and ventilation perfect; house first class, brown stone front, built solid; handsomely finished in hard wood throughout, in perfect order; location the most desirable, central and elegant on New York Island. Terms to suit the times. Principals only need apply to OWNER, No. 121 East Thirty-eighth street.

$3,000 CASH.—A NEW FIRST CLASS HIGH stoop Philadelphia brick front, with brown stone trimmings; all modern improvements; $7,500 can remain on mortgage. No. 125 East 115th street, north side, between Third and Fourth avenues. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock.

$8,800.—A FINE PRIVATE HOUSE AND LOT, with all the modern improvements, in Montgomery street. Inquire at 39 Cannon street.

$11,000—EASY TERMS—FOR A NEAT BROWN stone English basement three story House, in good order; immediate possession. Apply to owner, on premises, 351 East Twentieth street. Also a Country Place at East Morrisania; about 25 lots, house, barn, &c.; price $15,000; or would sell house with less land; or would rent.

$15,000.—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWchester stone House, on Sixty-first street, between Third and Lexington avenues; house new and possession at once.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

$35,000.—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on Eightieth street, near Fifth avenue; house new and possession at once.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

West side.

A.—EIGHT FULL LOTS, NORTH SIDE 122D STREET, near First avenue; sewered and graded; no rock; price low; $2,750 each; easy terms.
W. MEER, No. 7 Warren street, room No. 7.

A NUMBER OF FINE HOUSES FOR SALE.
3,5 West 12th st., 22x56x67, b. s. h., all improts....$12,000
250 West 53d st., 20x50x100, b. s. h., all improvements. 22,000
15 Horatio st., 18.9x45x87.7x6, all improvements..... 14,000
56 Bank st., 20x40x98, all improvements..... 15,000
475 West 11th st., 21.6x45x105.4, all improvements.... 23,000
315 West 18th st., 22x56x87, all improvements..... 18,000
44 West 30th st., near 5th av., all improvements..... 80,000
68 Jane st., 22.6x42x90, all improvements..... 14,500
215 East 45th st., 16.5x50x100, all improvements..... 14,500
Cannot be seen without permits from our office.
E. L. & B. B. BURNHAM,
609 Hudson street.

A.—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES, FORtY-seventh street, two medium sized four story desirable dwellings; one furnished, one unfurnished; location unexceptionable; prices reasonable; terms easy; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—WEST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, desirable House to rent, furnished, for $350 per month.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 109 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

A BARGAIN.—TWO TWO STORY AND BASEMENT frame Houses, each 22x40; lots 25x100.11; 123d street, near Mount Morris Park; the two cheapest houses in Harlem; the two for $12,000, or one, $6,500; lots are worth $3,000.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

CHEAP.—FOR SALE, A TWO AND A THREE STORY basement brick House, in good order; bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, &c.; on Striker's lane, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; $8,000; terms liberal. JAS. T. MOULTON, 304 West Fifty-second street, corner Eighth avenue.

EIGHTH AVENUE.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE CORner Property, near Central Park, well improved and yielding good income. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 109 BROADWAY, have for sale the following Houses:—
6th av., facing the Park, four story, 22.5x[illegible]..... $65,000
6th av., between 42d and 43d sts., four story, 22x65..... 70,000
6th av., between 110th and 111th sts., four story, 22x50..... 60,000
6th av., a fine corner House, four story, 22x65.....
Madison av., a corner House, four story, 21x65..... 55,000
Madison av., a corner House, four story, 22x55..... 54,000
Madison av., between 42d and 43d sts., 4 story, 22x65. 60,000
Park av., near 52d st., four story, 25.5x65..... 85,000
Lexington av., bet. 53d and 54th sts., 4 story, 24x65.... 47,000
Lexington av., bet. 53d and 54th sts., 4 story, 16.5x65.. 36,500
5th st., near Park av., four story, 16.5x65..... 32,000
3d st., between 5th and 6th ave., four story, 20x80..... 32,500
21st st., between 5th and 6th ave., four story, 24.2x85.. 46,500
3d st., between Madison and 4th ave., 3 story, 22x60.... 35,000
30 st., between 5th av. and Broadway, 4 story, 22x60.... 45,000
5th st., Stuyvesant square, three story, 24.5x65..... 32,000
1st st., bet. 4th and Lexington ave., 3 story, 16.8x60.... 24,000
5th st., bet. 4th and Lexington ave., 3 story, 15x65..... 16,000
8th st., bet. 4th and Lexington ave., 3 story, 15x45..... 16,000
7th st., between 5th and 6th ave., four story, 20x55..... 26,500
1st st., between Lexington and 3d ave., 3 story, 20x50.. 21,000
1st st., bet. 5th and 6th ave., E. R., 3 story, 20.10x85.. 28,000
9th st., bet. Park and Lex'n ave., E. R., 4 s., 16.8x60.. 22,000
1st st., bet. Madison and 4th ave., E. R., 4 s., 22x60.... 32,000
Call for many others.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN STONE HOUSES, ON Forty-eighth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, newly built and finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, S. STEWART, 42 East Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, 21x55, lot 100, on Columbia College leased ground, Fifty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply at 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, 3 story brown stone, 20x40 and extension, frescoed and to order throughout; lot 100 feet.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue—Handsome four story brown stone House near ground; price $25,000, or furnished $30,000. Furniture of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—ON NORTON STREET, HOUSE AND LOT; lot 24x96, with three story and basement brick House, 20x60, and extension 25 feet; with modern improvements and in perfect order. Also Building on rear of lot, three story, 25x35. A desirable property. For particulars apply to I. P. STEPHENS, 58 Wall street, office Rutgers Insurance Co.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN stone first class Dwelling House on the north side of Tenth street (Bergoyne place), near Broadway. The house is 23 feet wide and 75 feet deep, including the extension. It is eminently calculated for a first class family hotel, or for business purposes, and will be sold low; lot 95 feet deep and in fee simple.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR STORY DOUBLE brick House, 46 by 60, built in the most substantial manner, with Baker & Smith's steam furnace. Apply at No. 7 West Twenty ninth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, containing 22 rooms; has all the conveniences and is in good order. Apply on the premises, 420 West Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House in first class order. Inquire at 250 West Forty-ninth street.

SIXTH AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER OF TWENTYfourth street.—For sale, four story brick Store and Dwelling; is an excellent location for any business; terms easy. Apply to WM. M. GILES, 189 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

THE TWO FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSES I will be given away, you must not forget; they are on the west side, the best location up town; between $20,000 and $30,000. If not sold this week they will be rented.
M. S. FRIEND, 693 Seventh street.

5TH AVENUE, ABOVE 42D STREET.—AN EXTRA wide first class corner House, 4 story high stoop brown stone, for sale at a low price; others on and near 5th avenue, very desirable.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

8TH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—TWO FIRST class Stores and Dwellings; a capital opportunity to purchase well located store property on the west side of Eighth avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. For particulars apply to the owner, 356 West Fifty-second street.

15 AND 17 HARRISON STREET—FOR SALE OR TO let. Apply to SAMUEL WOOD, 176 Broadway.

20TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—3 STORY BROWN stone Dwelling, 23x45 and extension; lot 100 feet; frescoed and well arranged.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$13,000.—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone House, west side; worth $15,000; will be closed out at $13,000; high stoop, east side, $12,000.
B. H. HOWELL, 909 Third avenue.

$20,000.—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Forty-eighth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; house in good order and possession May 1, 1871.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A NUMBER OF NEW SPLENDID BROWN STONE from $12,000 to $18,000; brick, from $7,000 to $13,000; frame, $5,000 to $10,000; if you wish to get bargains now is the time to purchase. I can show a list of over 100 Houses.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE PLOTS, ONE OF NINE lots, with builders' loan, for brown stone houses; one of six lots for tenements. Call without delay.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

CHAS. MAC RAE'S,
70 Cedar street, corner of Nassau,
Tee place for bargains.
Property at fair prices readily disposed of.

FOR SALE.—WE OWN BEAUTIFUL HOUSES IN beautiful locations, with every modern improvement, at prices from $4,500 to $8,500. We want to sell. BURTIS, GRAFF & RICE, 506 Water street, corner Fulton street, New York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE HOUSES IN GOOD locations cheap, easy terms. Apply to J. W. MARSHALL, Architect, 162 East Fifty-seventh street, corner Third av.

PAGE & MCCAFFERTY,
Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street,
offer for sale, at a very low price, the following first class superbly finished Mansions, situated north of Thirty-seventh street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues:—
On 5th avenue, 8 Houses, full front.
On 5th avenue, 2 corner Houses, full front.
Between Madison and 6th avenues, 15 Houses, 25 ft. front.
Between Madison and 6th avenues, 11 Houses, 23 ft. front.
Between Madison and 6th avenues, 21 Houses, 20 ft. front.
Between Madison and 6th avenues, 2 Houses, 40 ft. front.
On Lexington avenue, 12 Houses, 3 and 4 story.
On 6th st., between 3d and 4th avs., 7 Houses, 4 story.
On 61st st., between 3d and 4th avs., 7 Houses, 3 and 4 story.
Also very desirable Houses, at low prices and easy terms, on all the main avenues and streets.
Investors will do well to examine our list before purchasing.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, AS HERETOfore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and Country Property; Auction Sales at Exchange Salesroom; also sales of Furniture at residences.
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine st.

$3,000 CASH—FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS three story and basement high stoop brown stone House, 20x45x100; the house has just been put in thorough repair and is in an excellent location; only $3,000 cash required; the balance on easy terms. Address M. M., Herald office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—$3,500 FOR A NEW THREE story frame House; all modern improvements; excellent locality in Brooklyn; also, in Flushing, new three story and basement; 11 rooms, furnished complete; $4,000. Apply to owner, EDMUND TERRY, 27 Wall street.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN RYERSON street, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; fine order. Possession early. Only $6,500. Terms easy. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar st.

A HANDSOME HOUSE AND GROUNDS, WITH STABle, fruit trees, &c., finely located in Brooklyn, for sale or exchange for city property. For particulars address OWNER, box 1,155 Post office.

A TWO STORY AND ATTIC GOTHIC COTTAGE, WITH every modern convenience, and half an acre in garden, on Bergen street, near Ferry avenue, Brooklyn, to let; rent $850. HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—A BROWN stone House; all improvements; also a first class brick House, at a bargain.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING BROOKLYN PROperty for sale or to lease, near ferry, suitable for any business; easy terms.
JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

DOCK PROPERTY TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, at Greenpoint, L. I.; deep water; 200 feet front on East river by 500 feet. Also Lots to lease in parcels. Apply to JOSIAH PALMER, corner of Calyer and Franklin streets, Greenpoint, L. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH two Lots of ground. For particulars apply on premises, 326 Twelfth street, near Sixth avenue, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS, 25 MILES FROM THE Brooklyn ferries, near horse cars and steam road; price $300 each; very easy terms.
J. A. JOHNSON,
29 Exchange place, room 10.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BRICK STORE, AT A good bargain and on easy terms; a splendid property for business, in a good location. Apply to A. W. RICHARDS, 51 Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY FRAME STORE, IN A good location; must be sold regardless of price, which is $3,500, on easy terms. Apply to A. W. RICHARDS, 51 Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALLER House, well located, a three story brown stone House, all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., on the "hill;" finely located; terms to suit. Address A. G. G., box 2,048 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR STORY AND basement brick Building, store and dwelling, in Myrtle avenue, second door from Jay street; old No. 50, new No. 58. This is an excellent location for business purposes. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire of KIRAU O'BRIEN, Real Estate Agent, 222 Atlantic street.

ON THE HILL—ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone, occupied by the owner; in perfect order; every improvement; furnished if desired; location unexceptionable; needs but to be seen to be admired; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for a similar House in this city. Address ELLIOTT PLACE, Herald office.

ON GATES, NEAR YATES AVENUE, FIVE THREE story frame Houses; all the improvements, with extra lots; Gates avenue cars pass the door. Apply on the premises, 653. C. D. BURTON; or R. S. AIKMAN, 21 Cortlandt street, second floor.

TO AGENTS.—I WILL SELL PREMISES 47 AND 49 Hicks street, between Midcadt and Cranberry streets, Brooklyn Heights, for $7,550, upon easy terms, and pay $150 commission to the person bringing a purchaser. Below 25.11x100 feet, the lot is very valuable, and lying near proposed bridge terminus and close to business, it must rapidly appreciate. The house, although covering less than one-fourth of the lot, is rented at $500 per year (payable monthly in advance) to one family, and is always in demand at that figure. Desirous of selling immediately, I offer it at above named figure, at which, it is hardly necessary to say, it is a bargain.
J. E. TOUSEY, 250 Henry street, Brooklyn.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, VERY DESIRABLE LOcated Lots, within one block of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, south of and near Flatbush avenue; a builder's loan will be made. Apply to M. M. VAIL, 27 Chambers street, New York.

A THREE STORY AND ATTIC BROWN STONE House and Lot, on Clinton street, Brooklyn, 22x50x80; in good order; for sale at a reasonable price.
HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

TO LET—AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, CONvenient to the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries to New York and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn, a large two story and basement frame Dwelling, with two wings, modern improvements, with eight lots of Ground, enclosed; shrubbery, fruit trees, vines, &c.; rent moderate; also small Dwellings and parts of Houses. Inquire of SAML. D. CLARK, Bank Building.

TO LET—BROWN STONE DWELLING, CORNER OF Court and Second place, Brooklyn; all modern improvements; rent $1,200. Seen from 10 to 12.
Dr. VAN TUYL, Grand Central Hotel, New York.

WATER FRONT LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE shed covering 7 full lots, situate on India wharf and Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn; suitable for storage purposes or warehouse location. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 4 State street, New York, from 1 to 4 P. M.

$3,500.—306 SUTDAM STREET, BROOKLYN, two story frame House; seven rooms, cellar, plaster; two lots; fruit; shiny volunteer from ferries. BROWNE, life insurance, 251 Broadway, New York, owner.

$8,500 FOR A HANDSOME THREE STORY brick House, with extension, in good order, 20x54x100. Apply on the premises, 32 Rush street, Williamsburg, or to S. COCKCROFT, No. 88 Pine street.

$9,000 WILL BUY A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone basement brick House and Lot, with the improvements; $3,000 to $5,000 on mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 19 Maney avenue, near Ross street, Brooklyn.

$12,500 FOR A GOOD THREE STORY CORNER Property; first class location, with one of the best butcher's stores in Brooklyn, by BAUER & OBELLANDER, 16 Bowery, entrance 150 Canal street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A VERY PRETTY COTTAGE—TWO STORY AND basement; eight rooms, water and gas; near Presbyterian church, Bergen; $3,000, $1,000 cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A MODEL FRENCH ROOF RESIDENCE—12 ROOMS; every convenience; 2½ lots; carriage house, &c.; located on beautiful avenue; $11,000, part cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS; GOOD BUSIness locality; only $2,000, part of which can remain on mortgage.
JOHN H. PLATT,
opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

AN ELEGANT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—SUPERIOR finish, every modern improvement; corner garden; location most select, on Jersey City Heights. Only $9,100; half cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A VERY HANDSOME NEW TWO STORY COTTAGE, with large Lot, Jersey City Heights, near Five Corners. Price $3,000; $1,000 cash; balance easy terms.
CHARLES W. WARD, 79 Cedar street.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH—A THREE STORY BASEment brick Philadelphia front; 8 rooms; a gem; will rent for $550 per annum; situated in South Third street, Jersey City; good location. Apply in person to J. S. TAYLOR, 61 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

A BARGAIN.—60 ACRES, IN LOTS; ALSO 163 LOTS, on high and handsome ground, near steam and horse cars, in Jersey City.
G. P. HOWELL,
opposite Court House.

A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE; eight rooms; fine order; good location; price $4,200. Send for descriptive list of real estate "For Sale," &c.
GEORGE W. FIRTH, 19 Montgomery street, J. C.

A NEAT NEW TWO STORY COTTAGE, FOUR LARGE rooms, full lot, at West End depot and horse car depot to Chambers street ferry; $2,600; $500 cash.
JOHN H. PLATT.

A NEW TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, water, gas, bathroom, &c.; two large lots in Cottage place; $3,000; $1,500 cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY and basement high stoop brick House, 55 feet deep, 100 foot lot, elegantly finished, in prime order; nice location, only five minutes' walk from ferries, with splendid Carpets, Oilcloths, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Cornices, Shades, Wire Screens, &c., all complete, for $11,500; terms to suit purchaser.
J. M. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, ONE MILE from ferry, a gentleman's Residence; house large and complete; gas, hot and cold water throughout; stable and outhouses; with 1½ acres of Land. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, 77 Cedar street, New York.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—40 MINUTES from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; Furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYKE, 40 Park row, room No. 5.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY HEIGHTS, Jersey City, two story attic and basement House, in good condition. Furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYKE, 40 Park row, room No. 5.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, BERGEN Point; for sale, furnished House, Bergen Point; also a number of desirable Residences to rent and for sale in Bergen Point, Bayonne and Jersey City, N. J. Apply to BRAMHALL & SEYMOUR, No. 1 Exchange place, Jersey City, N. J.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK—THE MOST SUCCESSFUL and accessible suburb of New York, 40 minutes from the City Hall, desirable Building Plots, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 10 Pine street.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate. For papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, several Villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 253½ Broadway, or 92 Front street.

A BARGAIN.—TWO TWO STORY AND BASEMENT frame Houses, each 22x40; lots, 25x100.11; 123d street, near Mount Morris Park; the two cheapest houses in Harlem; the two for $12,000, or one, $6,500; lots are worth $3,000.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A FINE TRACT OF ABOUT 350 ACRES OF LONG Island plain Lands, adjoining railroad, for sale at a low price to a cash buyer; no brokerage paid. Address SUFFOLK COUNTY, Herald office.

A FARM, OF ABOUT FIFTY ACRES, HIGH AND level ground, on Long Island, near Astoria, with a water front of over 1,000 feet, for sale. Good improvements; easy terms. For particulars apply to THOMAS BRACKEN, 29 Wall street.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS for sale and to let, of various sizes, styles and prices, on Central Railroad of New Jersey, 17 miles from New York, 45 minutes' ride; communication free, $70 per year. Call and see.
GEO. O. TOTTEN.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE, CONTAINING ALL MODERN improvements, eight miles from this city, for sale, or would exchange for a first class Drug Store. Address box 6,098 Post office.

AT CRAIGVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, ON NEWBURG branch of Erie Railroad—A gem of a Cottage, with 4½ acres of choice Land, for sale, or to let, from 1st April next; has eight rooms, cellars, &c.; three piazzas, surrounded by evergreens, and is one of the most picturesque spots in the country; within one mile of Craigville depot, four miles from Goshen, two hours from New York and forty minutes from Newburg. Apply to AMOS VAN WART, 167 Fifth avenue, New York; NO R. CALDWELL, Newburg; or to EDWIN DURYEA, Craigville.

AT WHITE PLAINS—A PLACE OF SIX ACRES; house, beautifully situated, with all the modern improvements, and five minutes from depot, for sale, or will exchange for improved or unimproved city Property. For further particulars apply at 189 Cedar street.

AT LONG BRANCH.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence for sale; must location on beach, facing the ocean; carriage house, ice house, stable, &c.; 8½ acres; terms easy. Address D. J., box 2,757 New York Post office.

A BARGAIN—AT RICHMOND VALLEY STATION, A good Cottage House, Barn and Stable, with four Acres of choice land; plenty of fruit; only $3,500; $1,200 only required; worth $5,000.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room No. 6.

A SPLENDID FARM AT JAMESBURG—OF 150 ACRES of choice land; 50 acres of good timber, balance cultivated; large apple orchard, 400 trees; peach orchard, 2,000 trees; pear orchard, 250 trees; great variety of other fruit; large 2½ story House, with additions, containing 15 rooms; abundant outbuildings; well watered; good location, one mile from depot and village; only $15,000; a great bargain.
FERGUSON & MANGAM,
39 Nassau street, room No. 6, or 1,056 Third avenue.

AN EXCELLENT FRUIT FARM, OVERLOOKING THE Hudson; near city limits; 15 acres; fine soil; desirable buildings; soft water; fruit, shade; beautiful surroundings; terms easy. Address J. W. E., box 729 Newburg Post office.

A.—TO LET—A GREAT BARGAIN, TO A RESPONSIble party, fine large House, with from three to 40 acres, on the New Jersey Railroad, three minutes from depot. Full particulars of J. S. TAYLOR, 61 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE Residences and Country Seats for sale, including several attractive shore front Properties. Address J. W. ATWATER, Cosoob Bridge Station, Conn.

A SNUG FARM AT A BARGAIN—71 ACRES FINE orchard, warm soil, trout brook, &c., near Erie and Midland depots, orange county.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

A NICE COTTAGE—NINE ROOMS, HEATER, GAS, range, seven minutes' walk from depot, on principal street in Rahway; $4,000; terms easy.
TAILOR, 39 Cedar street, owner.

AT YONKERS.—TO RENT FURNISHED, OR WILL sell furniture at a bargain, a comfortable House, with one-third of an acre, fronting river; five minutes north of depot; possession immediately; rent moderate. ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, 215 Church street; or FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT ON THE BARITAN, joining New Brunswick; commodious house of 12 rooms, with suitable outbuildings, in good order, with great variety of choice fruit, six acres of superior land, will be sold low or rented.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room No. 6.

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE AND FOUR ACRES OF Land, with carriage house and stable, in good order, apples, cherries, grapes, &c., in North Salem, four miles east of Purdy's Station, Harlem Railroad, mail stage passing the door four times daily, to be rented on moderate terms. Apply to J. E. LIBBY, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, or on the premises, for further information.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—WEST SIDE OF THE Hudson river, between Kingston and Saugerties, 150 acres of beautiful land, abundance of fruit, three-quarter mile front on the river, dock for steamboats, a mansion and large farm house, and necessary outbuildings. The location is exceedingly healthy; no mosquitoes; land lies well for division up for country residences; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for well located improved or unimproved property in New York. Apply to THOMAS HYSLOP, 37 Wall street.

CLUB HOUSE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO let—On the Sound, 35 miles from New York, 1½ miles from Stamford depot; good harbor and fine shade. Inquire of R. WILSON, Real Estate Agent, Stamford, Conn.

FARM OR FURNISHED COTTAGE.—I WILL RENT for one year, with privilege to purchase, a good productive Farm, or a Country Seat, neatly furnished, having good garden, fruit, stable, &c., a place on Long Island, Shrewsbury river, near to boating and bathing, preferred. Any party desirous of selling or renting to an excellent and responsible tenant will please address HOME, Herald office, for one week.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FOUR MILES from depot. Address W. J. MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE AT Rye, one hour from New York and within two minutes' walk of depot. There are about 3½ acres of ornamental grounds and garden, containing all kinds of fruit trees, flowering shrubs, &c. A running stream of water at the back of house. For further particulars apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway, New York.

FOR $8,000—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT MOUNT Vernon, Fifth avenue, opposite the new marble church. For particulars inquire of the proprietor, F. GISSCH, engraver, National Bank Note Company, Copper Institute.

FOR SALE—AT WEST NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., THE large square House and Barn, with 1¾ acres of land, pleasantly situated, on Taylor street, near the shore road, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house contains 15 rooms, gas and water; in well shaded, and plenty of fruit trees surround it. Inquire of E. C. BIDDLAU, 35 Barclay street, New York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE,
Westchester county,
a fine House, built last summer, with gas and water, 22 large rooms, high ceilings, handsomely frescoed; lot 96x235 feet; fine fruit trees, &c. Five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. Price $8,000. Inquire on the premises, of CHARLES H. SCHMIDT, Huguenot street, between Rose and Hudson streets.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, TWO blocks from Tremont depot; $2,600 cash; $1,000 on mortgage. Inquire of H. NICHOLS, Harlem Railroad Freight depot, Forty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST PLACES IN Westchester for the price; one hour by the New Haven Railroad; 15 minutes' walk from Mamaroneck depot; house and grounds in best order; fruit of all kinds in abundance; carriage house, barn and outbuildings; house 29 feet front, 61 feet deep. For particulars address the owner, W. BECKER, 156 East Twenty-ninth street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SMALL FARM OF FIFTEEN acres; nice house, 7 rooms and cellar; everlasting spring, fruit trees, buildings, &c.; three miles from station, Farmingdale, Monmouth county, N. J. Apply to owner, JAMES MASON, on the premises.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A DESIRABLE RESIdence at Yonkers; five minutes walk from depot; about one acre of Land on the bank of the river; 75 feet river front. The house is large